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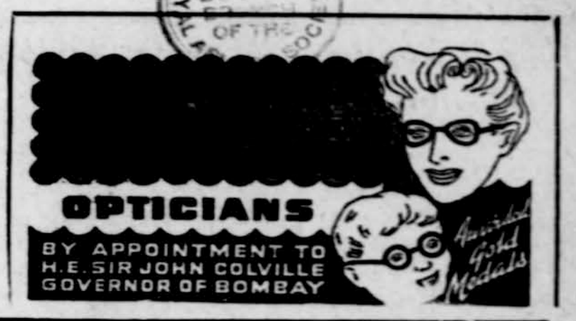

ROYAL 'LIBRARY' OF THE BOMBAY OF THE SOCIETY

KASHMIR ASKS FOR INDIA'S AID?

Marauders Within 30 Miles Of Srinagar

State Premier Takes Part In High-Level Talks In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Kashmir, Mr. Meherchand Mahajan, who arrived here to-day to discuss the situation with the Government of India, attended a high-level conference, at which, it is believed, he asked for aid from the Indian Dominion to meet the threat to law and order in Kashmir.

The Indian Dominion, it is reliably learnt, considers peace and tranquillity in Kashmir to be of the utmost importance to the security of India, and any large-scale disorders and incursions by disturbing elements into that territory, it is felt, should be firmly resisted.

Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary of the Indian States Ministry, who returned from Srinagar today, is understood to have reported to the Cabinet on the situation in Kashmir.

So far as the issue of accession to one or the other of the two Dominions is concerned, the Government of India, according to well informed quarters, are reported to be disinterested.

They adhere to their declared policy that accession is a matter entirely for the people of the States concerned to decide. At the same time however, there is considerable sympathy for the movement of the States people for responsible Government, as this is considered to be the most vital issue.

ANNOUNCEMENT IMMINENT

Mr. V. P. Menon, Mr. Mahajan and Sheikh Abdulla are all expected to fly to Srinagar tomorrow. An important announcement is expected within the next 48 hours.

The Kashmir State authorities are said to be in control of the situation created by the incursion of tribesmen into the State, although reports received here indicate the confusion prevailing there.

It is learnt that the situation in Kashmir Province is serious as the tribal column is understood to have progressed within thirty miles of Srinagar. Some surprise is expressed here at the facilities which appear to have been offered to these raiders from the adjoining territory to pillage, plunder and otherwise dislocate the State administration.

While from a purely defence and security point of view the State authorities are believed to have the situation "well in hand" it is recognised at the same time that the invading marauders have succeeded in creating a "mess" and, for the time being, in by-passing large numbers of trained Dogra troops of the State. It is understood that there has been some local activity to assist the infiltration tactics of Frontier tribesmen.

KASHMIR PREMIER TO VISIT KARACHI

KARACHI, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Kashmir, Mr. Mehrchand Mahajan, is likely to pay a brief official visit to Karachi in the near future.

SHANKERRAO DEO ON PUNJAB PROBLEM

Says Future Of India Depends On Its Solution

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (API).—"The tragic happenings in the Punjab during the last few months have made the land of the five rivers—for us now it is only the land of two rivers—our foremost concern. On the Congress particularly, which has fought and won the freedom of the country lies a heavy responsibility," said Mr Shankerrao Deo General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, in a broadcast talk tonight.

He added: "Freedom has brought with it the division of the Punjab and the Punjab has paid dearly for this division in men, money and materials. This fair province lies today bleeding and weeping. It deserves all our sympathy and support."

After describing what he saw during his one week's tour of the Punjab, Mr. Shankerrao Deo said the future of India depended on how they tackled the problem of the Punjab. The people and the Government were on their trial. The task was stupendous and

Let Kashmir People Decide, Says Mahatma

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (API).—"The people of Kashmir must decide without any coercion, or show of it from within or without, to which Dominion it should belong," declared Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech today.

He said the rule was of universal application. The real rulers of all the States were their people and their will must be supreme. The Rajas and Maharajas would remain only as trustees.

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED

7 Killed & 70 Injured In Accident At Goswick

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, Oct. 26, (Reuter): Seven people were killed and 70 injured when an Edinburgh to London express was derailed today at Goswick Northumberland, a few miles south of Berwick-on-Tweed, in Britain's second big railcrash in three days.

Buses, lorries and private cars helped ambulances to take the injured to hospital and a golf club was used as an emergency centre for first aid treatment.

Last Friday, 31 people were killed and 60 injured at South Croydon near London when a train full of city workers ran into the back of another in thick fog.

GREEK GUERILLA'S CLAIM

Mountain Stronghold Captured

MOSCOW, Oct. 26, (Reuter): The Greek Democratic Army the gureilla forces under General Markos, have claimed in a 'communique' issued over their radio station that they have captured and occupied the Government's key mountain stronghold, Metsovo, in Western Macedonia, not far from the Northern Frontier of Greece.

The 'communique' put Greek Government losses in the battle for Metsovo at 80 killed, 60 wounded thirty prisoners, and in three days' subsequent fighting when the Government forces counter-attacked, 238 killed, 60 wounded and 80 prisoners as well as large quantities of equipment and material taken.

The Government sent three armoured brigades, artillery, tanks, armoured cars and aircraft in large numbers to relieve Metsovo, one of the principal German objectives in the opening phases of their invasion of Greece, but the 'communique' from the Democratic Army Headquarters said that they had so far not broken through and "the fight continues."

13 BRITISH SOLDIERS DEAD

JERUSALEM October 26, (Reuter): Nine more British soldiers died during the night from injuries received when two army trucks collided in northern Palestine yesterday, bringing the death roll to 13, it

Freedom To Quit Or Stay

No Abrogation Of Minority Rights, Says Mrs. Naidu

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26. (A.P.I.): "Those who want to be citizens of the United Provinces will remain citizens and not by hair's breadth will anybody dare to abrogate their rights. Everyone is free to go and everyone free to remain. Let there be no discussion if anybody goes. We will give farewell to those who want to leave this province", said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the United Provinces, presiding over an inter-communal function to-day under the auspices of the Central Peace Committee.

Wishing success and prosperity to Pakistan, she said: "I wish nothing but good to Pakistan. We wish the new State to grow and prosper. We do not want her to beg or be ruined. Not by hatred but by mutual tolerance and goodwill the two sister Dominions of Pakistan and Indian Union will be able to march on the path of peace and progress".

DEHRADUN SITUATION IMPROVES

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26 (API).—The situation in Dehradun and Saharanpur is still tense although it has improved considerably during the last fortnight. Mazaffarnagar and Meerut are practically normal and it was gratifying to note that Bulandshahr was also quiet. It will take some time before normal conditions are restored, said Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Police and Transport, in an interview on his return to Lucknow from eight days extensive tour of all the districts of the Meerut division.

Mr. Shastri added: "League politics are responsible for what has happened and is happening today. The leaders although frightened by the results of their doings are still hesitating to give a correct lead. Communal unity is laudable but merely shouting unity slogans wont take us very far. The atmosphere has to be completely charged and a new approach made to the problems of today.

HUBLI QUIET

HUBLI, Oct. 26 (API).—"All quiet" is the official report for the last 24 hours, though there was tension for some time last night.

In the afternoon a Peace Committee was formed, consisting of members of both communities. They have issued a pamphlet appealing to the citizens of Hubli to exert themselves to keep the peace of the city. As many as four meetings were held at different places in the affected parts.

Last night's incident is believed to be the creation of bad characters and as such there does not appear to be any communal basis for it.

STEN GUNS IN PASSENGER'S BEDDING

BENARES, Oct. 26 (API).—Three Sten guns were seized by the Railway Police at Mirzapore on October 23 when they searched the bedding of a passenger travelling in the one up Howrah-Delhi Mail, according to a report received here.

The passenger was arrested. No ammunition was found in his possession.

PEACEFUL DUSSERAH IN HYDERABAD

KARACHI, Oct. 26 (API).—The Dusserah and Id-ul-Zaha festivals passed off peacefully in Hyderabad (Sind) and its districts, no untoward incident taking place anywhere.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER STABBED

AURANGABAD, Oct. 26 (API).—An officer of the Indian Army, Captain Jaffri, was stabbed to death last night in a local theatre by a sepoy of the Hyderabad State Forces, following an altercation. The police arrived on the scene immediately and made some arrests.

The body of Capt. Jaffri was sent to a local Mortuary.

Problems Of Asian Labour

Preparatory Regional Conference Of I. L. O. Opens To-day In New Delhi

NEW DELHI Oct. 26, (A. P. I.): Stage is now set for the opening of the preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation—the first of its kind to be held in the soils of Asia—tomorrow (Monday) in the Constituent Assembly Hall, Council House, New Delhi. Delegations from the participating countries are reaching the capital and the latest arrivals include those from the Malayan Union, Singapore, Siam and Burma.

Out of 56 delegates and advisers from the French Union nearly 20 have

The Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar inaugurating Greater Bombay Social Welfare Conference at the University Convocation Hall on Saturday, Mrs. Mithan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay presiding.

British Army Withdraws From Iraq

Reversion To Position Agreed On By Treaty Of Alliance

CAIRO, Oct. 26, (Reuter): The British Army completed its withdrawal from Iraq today, it was officially stated by General Headquarters Middle-East Land Forces.

The statement, after pointing out that the step had been taken in conformity with British Government policy, added: "Following this withdrawal, the British and Iraq Governments revert to the position agreed on by the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance of 1930 whereby Britain maintains in Iraq only a British Military Mission and R. A. F. air bases at Habbaniyeh and Shaidah.

"For some months there will remain in addition a small Military Liquidations Staff to clear up financial details.

FACILITIES DURING WAR

"The facilities afforded by Iraq to the Allies during the war under the Provisions of the Treaty of Alliance enabled very large stocks of all forms of war materials to be collected in Iraq and extensive base installations to be set up.

These stocks and installations, although not comparable in scale with those in Egypt played a major part in maintaining the Eastern aid to Russia Route and Allied Forces deployed in Persia and Iraq.

"Early in 1947 the army accelerated its efforts to clear remaining stocks dispose of installations and withdraw all Land Forces.

"A High priority of shipping was allotted and opproval was given for considerable quantities of equipment and vehicles to be made available to the Iraq Army.

"Both British and Indian troops were withdrawn as fast as the availability of suitable shipping and disposal of military assets would permit," the statement added.

PAKISTAN'S PROBLEM OF CLOTHING REFUGEES

Ispahani's Appeal In U. S. For Help

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, (Reuter): Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Pakistan Ambassador to the United States, addressing the newly formed Pakistan League in New York tonight, said the "reign of terror" had given Pakistan a legacy of over 4,800,000 refugees to be succoured, clothed and settled and there was need for large scale foreign aid particularly in the form of warm clothing, blankets, drugs and medicines.

He acknowledged the receipt of 1,300 dollars from Pakistan Nationals in New York.

There was need, he said, for further action. The "lopsided policy" of previous Governments of India had left Pakistan areas industrially backward, but it would not be long before the Dominion had its own woollen, cotton and jute mills and other factories as well. Hydro-electric power would be developed and Chittagong made into a first class port.

PAKISTAN'S SOCIAL AND FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. Ispahani said Pakistan's Constitution would be fully democratic. Vigorous efforts would be made to develop education, health and social services and generally to raise the standard of living and ensure equality of status and opportunities.

Pakistan's foreign policy was friendship with all countries particularly Muslim countries in the Middle East and Far East.

FOLLY TO REDUCE ARMED FORCES

U. S. Services Committee's Report; Commends Britain's Bid For Economic Recovery

NEW YORK, Oct 26, (Reuter): The "New York Times", said today that the United States House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, which recently visited Europe, has reported that "it would be supreme folly for our nation to reduce its armed forces at this critical moment in world history."

It was imperative that the United States should be strong on land, sea and air, the Committee headed by Republican Representative Dewey Short, of Missouri, was quoted as saying.

The "New York Times" said the Committee observed in Britain "an indomitable will and dogged determination to re-establish Britain's economy, that augurs well for the whole of Europe."

"Britain, with characteristic tenacity and vigour, is putting forth every effort to maintain herself as one of the world's great Powers. In spite of the nationalisation of certain of her industries, the spirit of individualism is still strong.

Referring to Britain's austerity programme, the Committee said: "we believe austerity is no adquate substitute for production. Increased production in Britain and other countries is the key to recovery and world peace."

The Report emphasised the need for United States aid for France, Italy, Germany, and Austria "if the will to resist Communism is to be maintained and expressed the view that Austria must be established as a single economic unit.

The mere presence of United States Troops in Europe, although only in token numbers, the Committee said, "very obviously has done much to re-assure the people of the Occupied Zones that the United States is vitally concerned with their welfare and their problems."

New Outbreaks Of Fire In Maine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, (Reuter): New outbreaks of fire were reported today from the "disaster state" of Maine where 2,500 people are homeless and 18 known to be dead as a result of forest fires sweeping through the New England States.

The new outbreaks came as rising winds scattered sparks into the drought-parched woodlands.

Damage is estimated at 40,000,000 dollars and President Truman has declared the entire State of Maine "disaster area."

According to the U.P.A.: The New England forest fires which killed 20 persons and caused more than dol. 40,000,000 damage were reported under control in most areas early today although stiff winds were still fanning some sections particularly in the Rochester, New Hampshire area.

Ministry For Social Welfare & Security

SUGGESTION AT GREATER BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Continuation Of Foodgrains And Cloth Control Urged

BOMBAY, Sunday.—The establishment of a Special Ministry of Social Security and Welfare "to plan and administer a social welfare scheme in Bombay Province" was recommended by the Greater Bombay Social Welfare Conference which concluded its two-day session today.

The Conference urged the introduction of education in Civics, Social Science and Welfare in the curriculum of all schools and colleges and requested the University to introduce diploma and degree courses for the same.

The Conference recommended to the Government that the control of food grains and cloth should be maintained "until such time as scarcity lasts."

Other suggestions put forward by the Conference were: Social Welfare Legislation: Enactment of Social Welfare Legislation "on the model of civilised countries adapted to our necessity and culture."

FIVE-YEAR PLANS: Government should prepare and implement a five-year plan of economic and industrial development of Greater Bombay for providing maximum employment for the workers and peasants and for the provision of manual, technological and scientific education, as recommended in the Seargent Report.

The Conference recommended to the Ministry of Health to prepare and implement a five-year plan of comprehensive Health Services and to render available to every citizen all necessary medical services.

The Municipality should establish a new department of Social Welfare, for the benefit of citizens.

MILITARY TRAINING: All students of schools and colleges and all youths between the ages of 18 and 45 ough, to be given compulsory military training with a view to making them able and disciplined citizens.

MILK SCHEME

MILK SCHEME: Government should reintroduce the milk scheme in the interests of mothers and children.

PLAYGROUNDS: None of the existing open spaces or playgrounds like the Charni Road Gardens should be converted to any use other than of public recreation.

SPECULATION IN LANDS: The Government should bring into existence a controlling authority for the development of Greater Bombay and the prevention of speculation in lands and houses and the exploitation of the poor.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding over the morning session of the Conference today appealed to social workers to direc, their efforts primarily to the establishment of peace and harmony among the different communities in the country. He observed that unless the poison of communalism was removed from society, real constructive social work could not be possible.

Mr. Brelvi expressed the hope that friendly relations between the different communities would soon be restored. "Territorial division need not mean the division of hearts," he said.

Mr. Brelvi asked the workers to strive towards the establishment of economic democracy.

Dr. K. S. Mhasker presided over the afternoon session. Mr. K. S. Dharia proposed a vote of thanks.

Provisional Govt. 'Captures' More Villages In Junagadh

RAJKOT, Oct. 26 (A. P. I.): The Provisional Government of Junagadh pursued its programme of capturing more territories of Junagadh State.

A spokesman of the Provisional Government disclosed that upto midnight of Saturday, villages surrounding Amrapur had been captured and before mid-day today they hope to get seven more villages bringing the total to 23.

NAWAB TO SHIFT TO KARACHI?

RAJKOT, Oct. 26, (A. P. I.): According to information reaching here, the Nawab of Junagadh with his begums and Heir-apparent have left by plane for Karachi. This report could not be confirmed here, but knowledgeable quarters do not rule out the possibility of the Nawab shifting to Karachi.

Mahatma On Duty Of Hindus

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi in his post-prayer speech said that it was unmanly and irreligious for Hindus to lay their hands on Muslims. That way lay the ruin of Hindustan and Islam. He was, therefore, glad that as a Sanatani Hindu he represented not only Hindus but Muslims and members of other religions.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he had received a telegram from Calcutta saying that there Dussehra and Id had passed off most peacefully. In Calcutta a Shanti Sena had been raised during his stay there. The telegram said that Shanti Sena was working strenuously in that behalf. They had sent their members to East Bengal also. There too Dussehra and Id appeared to have passed peacefully.

Why should not they in Delhi and everywhere else follow in the footsteps of Calcutta? Some Muslims had been to see him during the day. He was the friend of all and, therefore, people of all communities came to him. He wished those Muslim friends Id Mubarak but his heart was heavy in the midst of distrust.

RATLAM REFORMS

Continuing Mahatma Gandhi said he had received a telegram from the Secretary of the Harijan Seva Sangha at Ratlam. The Maharaja there had declared that there would be responsible Government in the State and he would be a trustee henceforth and that all temples in the State were declared open to Harijans. Harijans and Caste Hindus went with the Maharaja to the State temple.

If Hinduism was to live, the last trace of untouchability had to be eradicated from every Hindu heart. The communal trouble was closely connected with the canker of untouchability. All men were equal before God. To look down upon a human being because he was not of their faith, was a sin before God and man. It was a species of untouchability.

Jinnah Leaves For Lahore

KARACHI, Oct. 26, (A. P. I.): Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, left for Lahore by air today. He was accompanied by Miss Fatima Jinnah.

The Governor-General arrived at the Mauripur Airfield at 1-10 p.m. and emplaned his silvery dakota which was flying the Governor-General's flag and carrying on its fuselage his insignia—a gold lion astride a red gold crown on a blue background with the words "Governor-General of Pakistan" written in a circle round the insignia.

This will the Quaid-e-Azam's second visit to Lahore since August 15 and his first flight in his Dakota.

LATE NEWS

AT LEAST 17 KILLED IN BERWICK ON-TWEED WRECK

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, Oct. 26 (UPA).—In the second major railway disaster in Britain in three days, at least 17 persons were killed today and more than 70 injured when the Edinburgh to London express was derailed just after crossing the border from Scotland into England.

Dyer Loses In Singles

Wasani's Surprise For Thackersey

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In the principal match of the evening, Dady Kapadia was responsible for depriving Dyer of the coveted distinction of winning his first triple crown. After Dyer had won his second title of the "Times of India" Table Tennis Tournament, in partnership with Khanchand, the younger Kapadia exposed the limitations of the junior player so well that the match was finished off without any serious rallies being contested during the short while that the match lasted. Aware of the weakness in defence that has so far been responsible for the erratic display of the Catholic Gymkhana stalwart, Kapadia attacked his backhand with some consistency and managed to overwhelm his opponent by shots which in themselves were not far better than the mediocre.

The match produced little table tennis of note. Two fast players, one of them unsure of his strokes, met in the final and therefore the anticipations of a sharp but lively encounter were partially justified. The encounter was fast but, perhaps with the exception of some instances in the first two games neither player did himself justice. The third and the fourth games were more in the nature of sparring than the real thing, for Kapadia relied mainly on his defence to pull him through and the result of the first two games had shaken the confidence of the young and enthusiastic Dyer.

In the finals of the Ladies' singles event Miss Brodie who is certainly the better player lost to the irrevocable stonewaller Mrs. Nasikwalla in four games, the loser winning the third with a degree of comfort. Miss Brodie was never comfortable against such an opponent and often lost her patience and with it many valuable points.

The final of the men's doubles provided the spectators with a mild surprise, not so much because of the result of the match as the tame and lifeless manner in which the once formidable combination of the Kapadia brothers was subdued by the new combination of Dyer and Khanchand. The winners started hitting from the word go and although they often overhit in their attempt to produce a quick result, their strokes and consistency was enough to make the Kapadia brothers little more than active spectators in the game.

Wasani, in the juniors' division accounted for Thackersey who had earlier in the season won laurels in the St. Xavier's Tournament by winning the juniors' singles and doubles titles. The winner had a better defence, and here as in the seniors' division the old rule that a player is incomplete without a sound defence bore itself out.

The results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL.

Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Miss Mable Brodie 21—14, 21—16, 15—21, 21—10.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.

O. Dyer and H. M. Khanchand beat K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia 21—16, 21—19, 21—14.

JUNIOR SINGLES FINAL.

S. G. Wasani beat S. K. Thackersey 16—21, 21—19, 21—11.

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL.

D. H. Kapadia beat O. Dyer 21—17, 21—18, 19—21, 21—16.

NAMES OF INDIAN CRICKETERS

Australians' Effort To Learn Pronunciation

ADELAIDE, Oct. 26. (Reuter): The Australian Press and public are rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the names of the Indian cricketers. Though pronunciation, particularly of the vowels, is often violently astray, the crowds are already identifying individuals by their mannerisms and characteristics.

Australia has a similar if not identical problem concerning four men, all unrelated and all likely to play a prominent part in the season's first class matches

Two of Victoria's team to meet the Indians at Melbourne on Thursday are Ian Johnson and William Johnson The first is the Test off-spinner and all-rounder. "Bill" Johnston is a slightly above medium pace left arm bowler and one of the best new ball exponents in Australia.

At Sydney the Indians will meet Frank Johnston of Canberra, a slow leg-spinner who was brought under notice of the selectors by Jack Fingleton last season and is now a regular member of New South Wales.

In the Queensland Team is Len Johnson, an all-rounder, medium pace swinger who can turn the ball. He met success against Marylebone last season and is showing splendid form in the current shield match against New South Wales.

The Johnsons—with or without the "t"—may play a prominent part against the Indian players.

Table Tennis Championship Tournament In S. India

MADRAS, Oct. 26. (A.P.I.): The 11th Annual South Indian Table Tennis Championship conducted by the South Indian Table Tennis Association will begin to-morrow at the Memorial Hall.

A record number of 285 entries for all events have been received. Leading players like Sivaraman (Madras) Chandarana (Bombay) and Kumar Ghosh (Bengal) are taking part in the tournament.

Call Jap Peace Conference

Chinese Minister's Suggestion To Remove U. N. Tension

TOKYO, Oct. 26. (Reuter). Tension in the United Nations is unlikely to diminish unless the two major Peace Settlements with Germany and Japan are concluded, Doctor Wang Shih Chieh, the Chinese Foreign Minister, said here today.

Until these Settlements were reached, he said, a general revival of the spirit of co-operation among members of the United Nations could "hardly be expected."

Dr. Wang who was visiting Tokyo on his way back to China from the United Nations General Assembly at Lake Success, added that he believed the Japanese treaty would be the easier of the two to accomplish. Therefore the calling of a Japanese Peace Conference should not be allowed to lag behind discussion of the German Settlement, he said.

CARPENTER'S PLIERS IN DELICATE SEA OPERATION

ADELAIDE: (Reuter): Using carpenter's pliers and other improvised instruments, a young British doctor performed a delicate brain operation at sea to save the life of an American seaman.

He is Dr. J. A. Peirce, 29-year-old surgeon.

The Nestor, on which Dr. Peirce is serving, received an urgent mercy call in the South Atlantic from the American freighter. Fort Chesterfield.

The message said a galley boy, Owen James Welsh, had been attacked by a Negro cook, who had split the boy's skull with a cleaver and then jumped overboard.

When the Nestor met the Fort Chesterfield, Dr. Peirce found the youth in a comatose state and had him lifted on to a folding operation table. A seaman held his head and another lay on his feet while the delicate operation was performed.

A pair of medical tweezers served as a brain probe during the two and a half hours' operation. Twenty-four hours later the patient was conscious and is now in Capetown hospital in a "satisfactory condition."

Dr. Peirce would not discuss the operation when the Nestor arrived at Adelaide, South Australia. He is serving under the British wartime medical scheme and expects to be demobilised next year.

YOUTH CAPTURES OCTOPUS

MADRAL: (Reuter): A Spanish youth, Arturo Montero, dived off the quayside at the port of Gijon, Northern Spain, and after a long struggle brought ashore a large octopus which measured four feet from the head to the end of its longest tentacle, it was reported here.

He was bitten in one hand and suffered in the arms and neck from the suction of the tentacles as the octopus gripped him.

Monster Shark Yielded £17

HERMANUS, South Africa, (Reuter): Big sharks have been cruising near Hermanus and Mr. C. Wessels, who has made a name as a shark-catcher, landed a 14-foot man-eater, assisted by others.

It took an hour to subdue the monster, and the man were themselves exhausted by their efforts. The shark yielded 185 lbs. of liver which was sold at 1s. 2d, a lb. realising altogether £16.19.2d.

Mr. Wessels specialises in catching sharks in nets which are put out at night and pulled in the following morning.

Garudachari's Fine Display

BOMBAY, Sunday.

B. K. Garudachari, the Mysore Captain, playing for the Cricket Club of India against the Gujrat Cricket Club in a two day match distinguished himself both as a batsman and a bowler. Batting first, the home side scored 364, in a twelve-a-side match, largely due to a fine unbeaten innings of 116 by Garudachar, whose innings were, however, marred by one chance early in the innings. Later, however, he played with ease and mastered the bowling completely, helping Uday Merchant who scored 77 in a big fourth wicket stand.

For the visitors there was no outstanding bowler and wickets were shared by all those who had a turn with the ball.

In reply, the Gujrat Cricket Club scored at a fast rate and had compiled 393 for the loss of six wickets when stumps were drawn. Bhiku Patel was distinctly unfortunate to miss his century by only three runs. His innings was featured by some well executed drives on either side of the wicket. Khambatta, 55 not out, Medh and Ahimuddin, 67 each, and C. Patel 44 were others to contribute to the visitors total.

The Scores:—

C.C.I. 364 (Dadyseth 41, Uday Merchant 77, Garudachar 116 not out).

Gujrat Cricket Club 393 for 6 wickets (Ahimuddin 67, Medh 67, Bhiku Patel 97, Khambatta 55 not out and C. Patel 44, B. K. Garudachar 3 for 85).

BAN ON TELEVISING LEAGUE SOCCER

LONDON, October 26. (Reuter): The ban on televising of League soccer matches arose from a decision taken by the League Clubs themselves. Replying to a questionnaire by the Football League 61 out of 68 clubs decided against television of League games.

One match that will be affected by the ban is this week's London "Derby" between Charlton and Chelsea.

SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, October 25. (Reuter): Walter Donaldson beat Fred Davis by 82 frames to 63 in the world professional snooker championship final which was concluded at Leicester Square Hall, London tonight. Donaldson had already made sure of winning the title yesterday.

EUROPE'S SHORTAGE OF ELECTRIC POWER

Economic Commission To Devise Plans To Increase Production

GENEVA, Oct. 26, (Reuter): Large scale plans are being set on foot by the Commission for Europe to meet the shortage of electric power, which is thought to be as serious a threat to Europe's economy as the lack of food and coal, cables Patrick Crosse, Reuter's correspondent.

If there had been no war, Europe's current producing capacity would have increased by between 40 and 50 per cent since 1939. As it is, it has increased by only five to ten per cent.

In order that shortage of power shall not strangle the attempt to restore Europe's industry. The Economic Commission has set up a Special Committee on electric power, charged with finding means to step up production and with co-ordinating development in all the countries of Europe."

HITLER'S PLANS FOR RUSSIA UNVEILED

LONDON Oct. 26 (Reuter): Hitler's great bluff to cover his plans and preparations for the invasion of Russia on June 22, 1941, is told in detail in the last volume of captured German Documents, "Fuehrer Conferences on Naval Affairs, 1941", issued by the British Admiralty today.

Germany signed the long awaited Economic Treaty with Russia on January 11, 1941, which appeared to settle the outstanding differences between the two countries. But it was merely a hoax for Germany's preparations to attack. A further ruse to help the plot was a great effort to make the preparations appear to be directed against Britain.

It was the opinion of German historians that if Hitler had not been forced to support the Italians in Greece, it is possible that the Eastern Campaign would have followed a very different course.

TO AVOID INCIDENT WITH U.S.

Hitler declared from the outset that until operation Barbarossa—code name for the invasion—was well under way, he wished to avoid any incident with the United of America. "After a few weeks, the situation will become clearer and can be expected to have a favourable effect on the United States and Japan. America will have less inclination to enter the war, due to the threat from Japan which will then increase".

The German High Command, the Documents records, had already decided in March that the United States of America was not prepared to wage war on Japan and "the United States was inferior to the Japanese fleet." Japan wanted to avoid war with the United States if possible and "she could not do this if she would take Singapore by a decisive attack as soon as possible. If Japan held Singapore, all other Far Eastern questions in connection with the United States and Britain would be solved, including Guam, the Philippines, Borneo, and the Dutch East Indies".

East Punjab Banking Ordinance Amended

NEW DELHI, October 26, (API): By an Amending Ordinance issued on Oct. 27, 1947, the provisions of Section 5(3) of the Banking Companies (East Punjab and Delhi) Ordinance, 1947, have been modified to remove certain technical and drafting defects, says a Press Note. These modifications do not involve any change of substance in the provisions and consist of (1) Extension to the Imperial Bank of India and Foreign Banks which had been inadvertently omitted of the priority in respect of loans advanced by them, (2) Limitation of the priority to only "second" loans and advances and (3) Application of the priority to loans made before the date of grant of moratorium instead of the date of commencement of the Ordinance. Sub-section 3 of Section 5 as amended reads as follows:—

"Where a Banking Company to which an advance has been made under this section is wound up, any sums due to the Central Government in respect of such advance shall, subject only to the prior claim of the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank of India or any Banking Company, whether incorporated in or outside the Provinces of India, in respect of any loan or advance made by it before the date of the initial order to the Banking Company being wound up and secured by a valid mortgage or charge on the assets of the Company, be first charge on those assets".

RUSSIANS DISCOVER NEW BLACK OAK DEPOSITS

MOSCOW: (Reuter): New rich deposits of black oak (oak which has been submerged under water for centuries) have been discovered in the beds of Mordovian rivers, it was reported from Cheboksary, on the Volga.

Black oak is used for decorating salons of liners and for making expensive furniture.

The extraction of black oak is now mechanised. At a depth of 30-50 feet under water divers, by means of powerful water-guns, wash off the layer of slime from the green trunks and then winches mounted on pontoons lift the trees to the surface. Some logs reach 120 feet in length and over six feet in diameter.

WOMAN BLEEDS TO DEATH IN SLEEP

NEW YORK: (Reuter): Mrs. Helen Procter, 45, bled to death in her sleep and died next to her husband without being aware of a small cut that affected an artery of her right foot.

Mrs. Procter, according to her husband who slept in the same room all night unaware anything was wrong, woke up late at night to get a sedative. While in the kitchen, she broke a glass and injured her right foot. It would have been a minor matter except that the glass opened an artery.

She did not bother to bandage the cut and she went back to bed and slept again, her right food stuck out over the edge of the bed. Blood dripped from the cut on to the carpet until she died from loss of blood.

Don't Pull Your Leaders' Legs, Says Rajaji

CALCUTTA Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, returned to Calcutta today after a week's visit to Darjeeling.

Replying to an address of welcome presented on behalf of the public at Darjeeling on Friday, he said that India was now free and its leaders had heavy responsibilities on their shoulders. They were going up the steep road to honour and position in the international world, carrying heavy loads. He asked the people not to pull their legs from behind, lest they should fall.

Every quarrel among the people amounted to pulling the legs of the leaders from behind. If they wanted India to go to the top successfully and attain her rightful place in the comity of nations, they must maintain friendship and good relations among themselves.

Out of the independence of India, continued Mr. Rajagopalachari, both India and Pakistan had emerged like the Sindhu and the Brahmaputra rivers. Goodwill among men was like Ganga, the other river and daughter of the Himalayas, and it was very necessary. They wanted both India and Pakistan to lourrish. There should be no quarrel between India and Pakistan until the leaders gave the order to fight, and they should pray that the leaders should never give such an order. He appealed to the people to maintain the dignity of the country, of Darjeeling and of the Himalayas.

CO-ORDINATION IN RELIEF TO REFUGEES

Lady Mountbatten Reveals Opening Of New Centres At Bombay & Madras

NEW DELHI, October 25. (A.P.I.): Presiding over a meeting of the United Council for Relief and Welfare at Government House today, at which representatives of 21 organisations were present, Lady Mountbatten paid a tribute to excellent services rendered by the various relief organisations to the refugees.

Lady Mountbatten said that in England a proposal for a general public appeal on behalf of India and Pakistan was now being finalised. Pakistan had made a definite appeal to the United Kingdom but India had not. It was, however, evident that in responding to the appeal the contributors would also wish to donate to India. It had been suggested from England that the U. C. R. W. might be the receiving and distributing agency in India for proceeds from that appeal.

CO-ORDINATING BODIES IN PROVINCES

Her Excellency was happy at the favourable replies she had received from all the Governors about setting up bodies similar to the U. C. R. W. in their provinces and linking them up with the one at the centre. Bombay and Madras had already formed co-ordinating bodies.

Lady Mountbatten informed the Council that a draft constitution of the U. C. R. W. had been prepared. The draft envisaged the Council as a permanent body and the constitution was framed in some detail accordingly. It was generally agreed that a permanent co-ordinating body of welfare and allied organisations was desirable in India but it was thought that such a body might evolve from the Bombay All-India Conference of Social Workers which could more appropriately take on that function than the U. C. R. W. It was, therefore, decided that the constitution should be framed in an elastic form, primarily with a view to co-ordination of emergency relief and welfare work, but allowing for continuation and adaptation of the Council to normal conditions should this be desired at a later date by the constituent organisations.

Cottage Industries Exhibition

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, October 25.

The Cottage Industries Exhibition which was opened by Mr. Vaikunthbhai Mehta, Minister for Finance, on the Dassera Day, has been attracting huge crowds as was evidenced by the attendance from all the parts of Poona District. The Minister in declaring the Exhibition open said that there had been great national activity, spread and encouragement of swadeshi goods since the time of Lokmanya Tilak in the western parts of Poona city but in the Cantonment and eastern parts, it was not so much noticeable and he was very pleased to see this exhibition organized by Mrs. Ratanbai Bhalchandra Modak. It was a real cottage industries exhibition held right in front of the residential cottages and all the stalls put up were entirely of handmade useful articles. Freedom did not mean the appointing of ministers of their own but when poverty was removed, the standard of living was raised and the problem of unemployment was solved they would realise that freedom was achieved. Some big industries could be nationalised, and in some rich people may continue to make profit but to enable the cultivators and the poorer classes cottage industry was the best remedy he could think of. The minister expressed satisfaction at seeing most of the stalls, he particularly admired the sisal in fibre industries stall of Mrs. Ratanbai Bhalchandra Modak which industry had made great headway in providing employment for women. Also the poultry farm birds and big sized eggs were much praised. Mr. Mehta was accompanied by Mrs. Mehta who took keen interest in women's stalls. Mr. Mehta suggested that other ministers also might be invited to see the excellent results achieved in this exhibition which deserves to be prolonged for some days more, as it was instructive, educative and very interesting to all classes and ages.

LOYALTY CANNOT BE EVOKED TO ORDER

Mahatma On Duty Of Hindus & Muslims In Case Of War

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26 (API) Under the caption "A Puzzle" Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's "Harijan":—

A friend writes:—

"It would be well not to discuss even by way of joke the possibility of a war between our two States but you have gone so far as to express the opinion that in the event of a war between the two States, the Muslims of the Union should fight against those of Pakistan. Does it not then follow that the Hindus and other non-Muslims of Pakistan should do likewise?"

It is undoubtedly true that the possibility of a war between the two States should not be discussed by way of joke. The adverb even does not fit in, for if the possibility be a reality, it would be a duty to discuss it. It might be folly not to do so. It is my firm opinion that the rule that applies to the Muslims of the Union must in the same circumstance apply to the Hindus and other non-Muslims of Pakistan. I have expressed this view in my after-prayer speeches as also in my talks with friends here.

LOYALTY CAN'T BE EVOKED TO ORDER

Of course behind the opinion lies a train of reasoning. Loyalty cannot be evoked to order. If circumstances do not warrant it, it may be said to be impossible to achieve. There is a large number of people who do not believe in the possibility of such genuine loyalty and hence laugh at my opinion. Surely, there is nothing to laugh at in conceiving such a possibility. The Muslims of the Union will fight those of Pakistan when they regard it as a duty, in other words, when it is clear to them that they are being fairly treated in the Union and that the non-Muslims are not so treated in Pakistan. Such a state is not beyond the range of possibility.

Similarly, if the non-Muslims of Pakistan clearly feel that they are being fairly treated there and that they reside there in safety and yet the Hindus of the Union maltreat the minorities, the minorities of Pakistan will naturally fight the majority in the Union. Then the minorities will not need any argument to induce them to do their duty.

It was our misfortune that the country was divided into parts. The division was avowdly by reason of religious cleavage. Behind it might be economic and other causes. They could not have brought out the cleavage. The poison that fills the air arose also from the same communal cause. Irreligion masquerades as religion. It sounds nice to say that it would have been better if there had been no communal question. But how could the fact be undone?

"STUMBLING BLOC"

It has been repeatedly asked whether in the event of a war between the two States, the Muslims of the Union will fight against the Muslims of Pakistan and the Hindus of one against those of the other. However unlikely it may appear at present, there is nothing inherently impossible in the conception. There is any day more risk in distrusting the profession of loyalty than in trusting it and courageously facing the danger of trusting.

The question can be more convincingly put in this way. Will the Hindus ever fight the Hindus and the Muslims their coreligionists for the sake of Truth and Justice? It can be answered by a counter question: Does not history provide such instances? In solving the puzzle, the great stumbling block in the way is that Truth is at a discount. Let us hope that in this holocaust, some there are who will stand firm in their faith in the victory of Truth.

INDIANS GET STRANDED

Permit To Land At Rangoon Refused Due To Incomplete Identity Cards

RANGOON, Oct. 26 (UPI): A party of Indian passengers numbering over 40 who arrived here by the S.S. "Karagola" from Bombay was disallowed to land in Rangoon as their identity cards carried no counter-signature of the Burmese Immigration Officer in India.

Dr. Rauf, the Indian High Commissioner, interviewed the Minister concerned on their behalf, but in vain as the Burma Government declined to give them permit to land.

After staying on board the ship for about a week they were transferred to another boat "Ethiopia" sailing for Calcutta.

GREECE BANS COMMUNICATIONS WITH EGYPT

ATHENS, October 26. (Reuter): The Greek Government has decided to ban all communications between Greece and Egypt for one month beginning on November 1, because of the cholera epidemic in Egypt, the Athens news agency said tonight.

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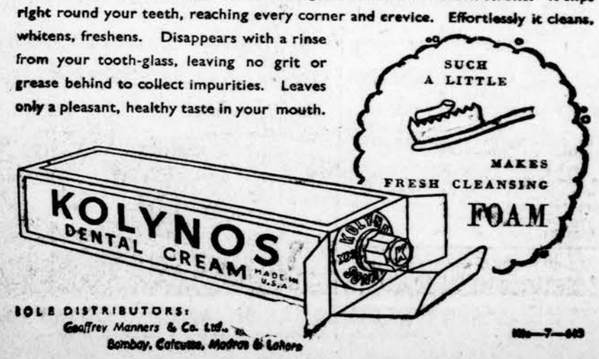

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A SUNRICH RELEASE:—

CITY & SUBURBS TO-DAY

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 13, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhej 12, 1366.
Parsi: Ardibehest 24, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-37 a.m. Sunset: 6-09 p.m.
Hightide: 10-17, 22-51.
Lowtide: 04-03, 16-34.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

To-day's Engagements

GENEREL QUIZ MEETING: At Mazdaznan, today (Monday), at 6-15 p.m., at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONGRESS: Students' Procession today, at 3 p.m. from Dhobitalao to collect clothes and money for the refugees. It will start from Dhobitalao and will pass through Bhuleswar, C. P. Tank, V. P. Road, terminating at Opera House.

PETITION WRITERS: Meetings of Petition writers (attached to Rationing offices in city and B. S. D.), at 3-30 p.m., at Room No. 45, Shyam Bhuvan, II floor, Parel Poibavdi Naka, near Tram and Bus junction, to form the "Rationing Petition Writers' Union".

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY: Exhibition of U. N. O. posters under the auspices of The Indian Institute of Art in Industry open Monday, Oct 27, to Saturday, Nov. 1.

HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE

The 3rd Session of the Bombay Provincial Headmasters' Conference will be held in the Seth C. N. Vidyalaya High School, Ahmedabad, on the 28th, 29th and 30th October, 1947. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar will deliver the Inaugural Address at the Opening Session to be held at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 28th October. Mr. M. T. Vyas, Principal, New Era School, Bombay, will preside over the Conference.

Muslim Ambulance Society

The Hon. Secretaries Muslim Ambulance Society, write:—

Thousands of refugees are coming to Bombay and staying at different centres which are as many as 25 at present. This being very much essential, for the last 20 days the Society is looking after the sanitation of these centres and arranging for the free distribution of medicines to the sick. The daily expenses incurred by the Society are more than Rs. 300. We need sufficient finance to tackle the problem in a better way. Early donations will be highly appreciated.—Muslim Ambulance Society, 152, Kambekar Street, Bombay.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, Oct. 27.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Madhavrao Alkutkar (Pakhawaj) 8-45 K. T. Pandit Parabrahma Nishkam (Gaulan) 9-0 Roshanara Begum (Lachari Todi) 12-0 p.m. Bahnon Ke Liye Programme of special interest to women 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Sab Rang 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 S. B. Mane (Vocal) 4-50 Tarana 5-0 Madhavrao Alkutkar (Pakhawaj) 5-15 S. B. Mane (Vocal) 5-45 Topics 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ahmed Dilawar (Naat) 6-30 Dilipkumar (Gujarati Geet) 6-45 K. T. Pandit (Bhavgeet) 7-15 Madhavrao Alkutkar (Pakhwaj) 7-30 Pustak Parichaya Talk in Gujarati by Navrang Dholakia 7-45 Prem Geeten 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 K. T. Pandit (Nand) 8-45 Dilipkumar (Gujarati Geet) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 10-15 Roshanara Begum (Bihagda).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Bhakti 6-15 p.m. Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Com. 8-0 Dilipkumar (Gujarati Geet) 8-15 Ahmed Dilawar (Ghazal) 9-0 S. B. Mane (Vocal) 9-30 Ahmed Dilawar (Ghazal).

South African Case On Treatment Of Indians

UNITED NATIONS, LAKE SUCCESS: (Reuter)—A blunt statement that "the truly fundamental human rights of all races cannot be safeguarded in the Union without distinctions in regard to non-fundamental rights" is contained in the case to be presented by South Africa to the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly shortly when it considers the problem of the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa.

The subject came before last year's Assembly when India complained of discriminatory legislation against Indians in South Africa on the grounds that it endangered relations between herself and the Union.

But the controversy started years before—as soon as the first shipload of Indian immigrants reached Natal in 1860.

The United Nations Assembly last year after three plenary sessions devoted to the question, adopted a motion asking that the treatment of Indians in South Africa be brought into conformity with international agreements and the principles of the United Nations Charter. Both India and South Africa were asked to report to this year's Assembly on the steps they had taken to implement this resolution.

The main arguments advanced by South Africa in favour of the measures at present in force in Union territory are:

1. South African limitations on where, how, and whether Indians can own property and establish businesses or residences concerns Indians who are nationals of South Africa and the matter is therefore purely of South African domestic concern.

2. Present legislation may represent a change in policy from the Cape Town Agreements of 1927 and 1932 regarding the non-imposition of further restrictions on Indians in South Africa, but these two agreements are not binding international treaties; and

3. There is no definition in the Charter or elsewhere of the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are to be enjoyed "Without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion". In these circumstances, the Union contends, the International Court of Justice would uphold the South African contention that it has not violated any Charter obligations.

The South African report to the United Nations Assembly therefore argues that even if South Africa is found guilty on account of legislation passed prior to the effective date of the Charter, the Charter could not possibly be held to have outlawed all distinction among peoples because of what would happen if they were outlawed.

"The effect of the abolition of all distinctions would be, amongst others, to throw open to European and Indian penetration, all native reserves in the Union and in Southwest Africa where economically less powerful racial groups are to-day protected against acquisition by Europeans and Indians of the land without which these groups would be lost in one heterogeneous mass of landless paupers," says the report.

"It would entail the repeal of statues which allow members of native races to live and arrange their affairs according to their own native laws and customs or which require children of a racial group to receive tuition in their own mother tongue.

"Not only would modern arms and ammunition be made freely available to races still in a relatively primitive state of development, to conduct faction fights with deadly effect, but they would also have free access to intoxicating liquor which has on other continents led to the decimation of aboriginal inhabitants of a more advanced development.

"This the Union Government conceive to be a denial of the unquestionable fundamental right which every race, including the European races of the Union as well as the most primitive of the native races, has to advancement and survival, a right which the General Assembly recognised in no uncertain terms when it declared genocide to be an international crime.

"Separation in the Union has not been devised as an instrument of oppression, but is in fact a means to the achievement of the very object of this resolution: namely, the prevention not only of the liquidation of racial groups, but also, to quote the words of the resolution, of the great losses to humanity in the form of cultural and other contributions represented by these human groups.

"For those reasons it is submitted that the suggested interpretation of the Charter not only violates its clearly expressed intention but would also result in such unnecessary and in some places disastrous repercussions, that it cannot be assumed that it was the intention of the General Assembly to import it into the resolution here in question as the true interpretation of the Charter."

The report argues that if all distinctions "whatever their purpose or effect" are to be prohibited, then such a ban applies to all member states throughout the world who limit the right of citizenship to persons of a particular racial descent, do not accord to women the rights of franchise or guardianship of children accorded to men, restrict the acquisition of land from aborigines, place obstacles in the way of marriage between members of different races, and so on. Such member states, it says, must stand condemned.

"And," the report adds, "if they are to receive such summary condemnation, the question may even arise whether the separation of India into Hindustan and Pakistan, based, as it appears to be, on consideration of a religious character, as also separation of the Arab and Jewish peoples as a possible solution of their difficulties do not likewise stand condemned by the Charter.

"The Union Government finds it difficult indeed to accept that it is the intention of the Charter to express such wide censure to regard to all such distinctions everywhere in the world, regardless of the purposes they serve or the effects they produce."

The report also complains of India's failure to send her High Commissioner back to South Africa, declaring that the Union asked for his return as a means of consulting most effectively on the Assembly resolution.

Tenth Anniversary Of Abdul Karim Khan

Dr. Vyas' Tribute · Audience Asked To Study Music

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"Tansen sang to delight his patron, Akbar the Great, his master Surdas, a musical genius and withal an ascetic, sang in response to an inner urge, songs breathing forth a spirit of adoration and worship of the Creator and 500 years later, the late Sangeet Ratna Abdul Karim Khan sang inspired by a sense of devotion to Saraswati, Goddess of music and other fine arts", said Dr. D. G. Vyas, well-known art-critic, presiding at the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the late Sangeet Ratna Abdul Karim Khan held at Blavatsky Lodge this evening. Dr. Vyas said that Khan Sahib Abdul Karim, devoted to the service of his Muse, was above communal considerations. He learnt from whosoever could teach him and in turn taught whoever had the ability and the aptitude for music.

All his life, from the time when, at the age of 16, he entered the Baroda Court as a court musician to the last day of his life, Abdul Karim strove with all his might to lift music to its pristine purity and glory.

Abdul Karim's songs stirred the soul and lifted his hearers above themselves. Rich and poor, rustic and town dweller, everyone enjoyed the Khan Sahib's melodious music.

His knowledge was deep, wide and thorough. He knew and took care to study the fundamentals of each "raga" and "sura". Like all masters, he took infinite pains to master his art.

NEED FOR CRITICAL AUDIENCE.

After giving a brief sketch of the life and mission of Khan Sahib Abdul Karim, Dr. Vyas, whose speech was punctuated with applause, urged on his hearers the necessity of studying the great art of music in minute detail for, a critical and discriminating audience alone could guarantee the purity of art.

There were a number of interesting items given by some of the students of the late Abdul Karim which were enjoyed and applauded to by the audience.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

NEW DELHI, October 26, (API): Owing to unsettled conditions, the Government of India have in the interests of intending candidates decided to hold the First examination under the Auditors' Certificate Rules 1932 on Jan. 7 and 8, 1948, and the Final examination on Jan. 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1948, and not in December 1947 as previously announced, says a Press Note.

The last date for the receipt of applications by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce has also been extended to Nov. 8, 1947.

"Stop Mutual Strife"

Syed Ali Zaheer Exhorts People To Put Faith In Gandhi & Nehru

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Syed Ali Zaheer India's Ambassador-Designate to Iran, today appealed to his fellow countrymen to live up to their ideals, stop mutual strife and bickerings and take active steps to revive the once-high prestige of India in the eyes of the world nations.

"Only thus could we strengthen the hands of the men and women India has sent abroad to represent her," he said replying to a reception accorded to him by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

"Have full and unerring faith in Pandit Nehru, our Premier, and Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation," he counselled, "for they alone can lead the country out of the present difficulties."

As Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., was not in the city, Mr. N. Y. Nurie, the Vice-President, welcomed Mr. Zaheer. He expressed confidence that men like Syed Ali Zaheer would keep the flag of the Indian Union flying high wherever they were.

Members of the B.P.C.C., councillors of the Corporation, Dr. Hamied, Mr. H. Laljee and others felicitated the Ambassador-Designate and wished him god-speed in his new task.

DUTY OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS

Service And Sacrifice Should Be The Aim, Says Kher

POONA, Oct. 26, (A. P. I.): The Indian Christian Community of Poona held yesterday a function in honour of Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay.

Replying to the address presented to him on the occasion the Premier assured the community that his Government would try to meet their special needs, if any, in educational or any other sphere as in the case of other communities. The Prime Minister welcomed the assurance of co-operation given by the community in Government's efforts of reconstructing and building up the prosperity of the Province. He advised them to follow the motto of "service and sacrifice" preached by their religion and help Government in bringing about mutual understanding and peace among the various communities, which was so essential today.

C.P. GOVT. WARNS OFFICIALS

Encouraging People To Migrate To Hyderabad Or Bhopal Is Disloyalty

NAGPUR, Oct. 26, (API): A press Note issued today says: "It has been brought to the notice of the Provincial Government that some Government servants are openly or secretly encouraging a section of the people to migrate to Hyderabad or Bhopal.

"The Government consider that such conduct of officials, apart from being inconsistent with their position as public servants and their duty to the Provincial Government under whom they serve, is actually fraught with the gravest danger to the victims of this propaganda many of whom have returned to the Province disappointed, disillusioned and embittered at the promises glibly made but never intended to be kept.

"The Government also warns Government servants that the Provincial Government consider such activities as disloyal and subversive of all discipline and will bring down most severe punishment on their authors.

Model Christian Cooperative Housing Society

POONA, October 25.
(From A Correspondent)

Mr. Vaikunthbai Mehta, Minister for Finance and Co-operation, attended a special mass meeting of the Model Christian Co-operative Housing Society on Friday at Bhavani Peth which was attended by over one thousand Indian Christians. The Chairman first explained the aims and objects and how the Society was organised with the intention of making it a really exemplary society, right in the midst of the Bhangi colony. Mr. Mehta said that he was particularly glad to see that successful co-operative efforts were made by the Indian Christians and their Union was doing practical good to the community.

Thirty years ago the minister said he was of opinion that there should be co-operative societies on communal lines, but a friend of his had recently suggested that there should be societies on communal lines. However he was of still the old opinion that for cultural and social progress such communal societies were necessary and desirable.

The Government of Bombay had launched a big scheme for housing specially the poor and middle-lower classes who could not build their own houses. He hoped all the societies would take advantage of this. Not only funds and building sites were necessary but also building materials, and they would be helped in every way. He was aware of the deplorable economic conditions of the Indian Christians, and the best solution of the problem was co-operation and he was gratified to find that the leaders of the community were doing their best in that direction.

SFORZA TO INSIST ON ITALIAN CLAIMS

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Reuter)—Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, is expected to arrive here on the Orient Express from home tomorrow morning on his way to London for conferences with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin. Last Wednesday in Rome, on the eve of his departure, Count Sforza said he would speak frankly of Italian claims when he met Mr. Bevin.

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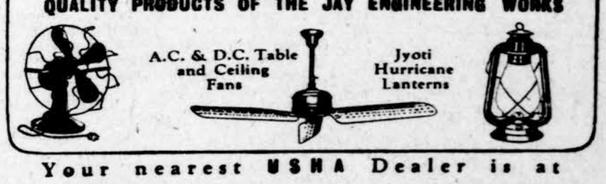

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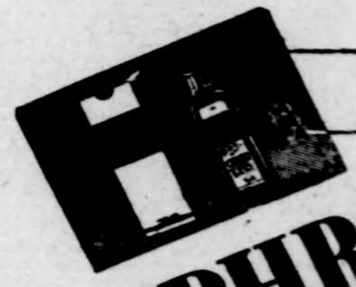

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 26, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June 1947 an departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.) on 26th October, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 91 68 0 22.3 minus 6.1, Allahabad 87 60 0 33.1 minus 5.1, Bangalore 80 61 0 31.5 plus 7.9, Baroda 92 69 0 27.7 —, Belgaum 85 59 0 35.0 minus 9.0, Bhuj 92 67 0 9.1 minus 3.6, BOMBAY 86 74 0 73.6 plus 4.1, Calcutta 87 74 0 57.6 plus 6.1, Cawnpore 87 59 0 40.2 plus 7.0, Colombo 84 72 0 45.7 plus 11.9, Dehra Dun 79 54 0 94.1 plus 18.5, Delhi 86 59 0 18.5 minus 4.0, Hanamkoada 87 — 0 31.5 minus 0.3, Honavar 84 71 0 149.0 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 84 60 0 34.1 plus 9.9, Hyderabad (Sd.) 96 70 0 3.5 minus 2.6, Indore 8 57 0 38.1 plus 5.5, Karachi 83 72 0 2.0 minus 4.1, Lahore 89 57 0 10.1 minus 4.6, Lucknow 87 — 0 47.0 plus 10.4, Mangalore 82 73 0 121.6 plus 4.6, Marmagao 80 73 0 105.0 plus 10.9, Nagpur 89 60 0 37.3 —, Patna 87 65 0 40.1 minus 2.5, Poona 91 65 0 21.7 minus 1.5, Sholapur 90 63 0 26.4 plus 3.1, Simla 58 45 0 39.3 minus 7.6

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY.

POONA, Oct. 26, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday, the 26th October, 1047:—

Yesterday's western disturbance was very feeble and had moved north-eastwards across Afghanistan. Weather has been dry over the country except for a few showers in Malabar. Night temperatures have remained appreciably below normal outside north-west India.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 27TH EVENING: Dry weather will continue. Night temperatures will fall below normal in north west India also; elsewhere no appreciable change is expected.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"The simplest things have the knack sometimes of appearing to us as the hardest. If our hearts were opened, we should have no difficulty."

MAHATMA GANDHI.

The Bombay Chronicle

SOCIAL SECURITY IN ASIA

"Social security is a dynamic conception that is influenting social policy as a whole and likewise economic policy: in its widest meaning it seems to coincide with freedom from want. For the present purpose, however, it is taken to mean freedom from want as assured by the benefits in cash and in kind, of social insurance or social assistance schemes covering the principal risks which deprive workers and their dependents of their means of subsistence." Problems of social security which have pride of place among items to be considered at the Preparatory Asiatic Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation at New Delhi have to be interpreted in terms of this broad definition. Earlier conferences held at Philadelphia and Paris had adopted certain Income Security and Medical Care recommendations for all the countries of the world. It was, however, rightly felt that the problems of social security in agricultural and industrially undeveloped countries generally, and in Asiatic countries in particular, have some special features appropriate to their stage of economic development and to their social customs and organisations. The Preparatory Asiatic Conference is intended to serve as a forum of preliminary discussions of these special issues. Any broad recommendations of policy that this conference may adopt will be discussed at a plenary session of the Asiatic Conference to be held later.

The I.L.O. Office has done well in publishing a brochure which gives a summary of the steps already taken in Asiatic countries to promote security of income and of health, and which outlines some of the leading issues of policy on which the Preparatory Conference will have to take decisions. The survey of legislative and administrative activity in the field of social security reveals that this country, befitting its position as a leading Asiatic nation, has achieved considerable progress both by way of assuring compensation, maternity and sickness benefits as also by initiating schemes of health, agricultural and industrial reforms. At its best, however, it must be admitted that benefit provision to ensure adequate cover against loss of income or of health leaves much to be desired in Asiatic countries. This unenviable state of things is, of course, due to two obvious causes. The principle of assured benefits consists in transferring to the community the burden of the risks from which individuals suffer. The application of this principle on a systematic and universal scale presupposes that, taken as a whole, the people constituting a community are, as a rule, gainfully and fully employed and that they are in general good health. Where the people are generally underemployed, the average standard of earning is too low even for subsistence and the general state of health and hygeine is little above the lowest minimum, the community as a whole is not presumably much more able to bear the burden of the risks than the individuals are.

Such a generalization, it is true, ignores the existence even in the prevailing picture of indigence and illhealth of some groups such as the industrially employed urban classes. For these, or to be more correct for such among these as are steadily employed at their respective trades, insurance schemes such as are adopted by industrially advanced countries can be suitably introduced. As indicated above in many Asiatic countries, including our own, there already exist schemes of workmen's insurance. The stage we feel has now been reached at which these separate schemes may, for this group, be consolidated into a single comprehensive insurance plan. A proposal was already being considered by the central legislature to consolidate workmen's compensation, maternity benefits and health insurance. We feel assured that in the light of recommendations that the conference may adopt this proposal may be further amplified and improved. In our country, and we doubt not in other Asiatic countries, such groups are, however, exceptional. What is more significant from the standpoint of ensuring the widest possible benefits of social security, these groups are in a very real sense privileged groups. To the extent to which the State in any form subsidises schemes of industrial and urban insurance, the vast multitude of rural population suffers a dimunition of available benefit. These classes also bear a disproportionate burden of taxation and of protective policies. In our country and in other similarly situated countries, schemes of social security must be primarily designed to impart to the agricultural population the highest measure of assurance regarding gainful employment and good health.

The organisers of the Delhi Conference are fully alive to this fundamental difference between Western and Asiatic needs in the sphere of social security. They have, therefore, tabled three specific issues for preliminary discussion so that policy decisions may be taken. These issues are: (a) respective roles of social insurance and social assistance. (b) expediency of a special programme for peasants, and (c) expediency of unifying and co-ordinating medical care services with general health services. At least for the rural areas a free medical service to be made available to all citizens would be the only practical method of ensuring medical care. As regards income insurance for peasants which class includes tenants, owner-farmers and agricultural labourers, a policy of constructive agricultural reform and assurance of steady prices is alone calculated to secure such stability of earning and employment as is feasible at this stage of our economic progress. In general social assistance, by way of services directly rendered, is better suited to our conditions than social insurance which presupposes a state of steady money-earning employment as obtains in the west. Even here our old social institutions such as caste funds and panchayats which really were designed as group insurance schemes, must be utilised to the full. These institutions should be registered and regulated by law. They should receive State assistance in cash and in kind. One of the evils inherent in social security schemes, that they undermine the sense of self-help and individual responsibility, can thus be counteracted in keeping with the traditional habits of the people. We are certain that the Delhi Conference, by integrating the best in eastern and western experience, will produce a practical scheme which it will be possible for social planners in Asiatic countries immediately to adopt.

More Universities

The Bombay Government's Bill to establish a new University at Poona is evidently a prelude to the starting of more universities in the province. The Bill itself states in its statement of objects and reasons, that proposals for universities in Gujerat and Karnatak will be formulated in the near future by committees specially appointed for the purpose and that it is also contemplated to grant statutory recognition to the Thackersey Indian University at an early date. That is not all. We are told there will be room in the new scheme for city universities, the Bombay university becoming ultimately a city university. The movement for more universities is inevitable and will keep pace with the spread of higher education. Free and compulsory education will not fail to have its effect on secondary and higher education. Universities for Gujerat and Karnatak are bound to come soon even if there should be delay in the formation of provinces on linguistic lines. But the formation of city universities will be a luxury which few cities can afford. Care should be taken that more universities do not add to the already high cost of higher education. Much economy can be effected if selected high schools are converted into intermediate colleges providing instruction up to the intermediate stage and if the conditions for starting colleges to be affiliated to the university are not unreasonably hard.

One advantage of having more new universities will be that new ideas in education will have better chance of being given effect to, even if it be as an experiment. Old universities have been found to be too conservative. For instance many old universities have been too slow to adopt Indian languages as the medium of instruction and examination even at the intermediate stage or to give these languages due recognition in their curricula .The result has been that the Indian languages have not developed to the extent or in the directions they should have developed. But the new universities which will have to be more or less on a linguistic basis, are sure to give a due place to their regional languages. Similarly, new and sound ideas have become fairly prevalent about the place of science, English and the dead languages in the curricula, and the determination of the curricula in general. Inaugurating the first session of the Greater Bombay Social Welfare Conference on Saturday, Mr. M. R. Jayakar expressed the view shared by many other educationists, that social welfare should have a due place in the university curricula as many modern social problems are so intricate as to need the services of workers who have seriously studied these problems. He commended his view to the Bombay university though he feared that university was very conservative. It is to be hoped that universities will soon give due recognition to subjects like social welfare, science, Indian languages, Indian music and physical education.

A difficulty may possibly arise in maintaining the necessary measure of uniform standards in the various universities if they deviate too far from the traditional curricula. But the difficulty can be got over by the Inter-University Board seeking to maintain equal standards of general merit even when the subjects for the different examinations may vary widely. The difficulty is particularly great in the case of the matriculation standard. But so far as the Bombay Province is concerned the Government states in the statement of objects of the Poona University Bill, that it "intends to introduce legislation for the establishment of uniform School Leaving Certificate Examination conducted by a Joint Board specially constituted for the purpose in which universities will be represented." We are also told that the provisions governing entrance to the Poona university have been framed to suit this arrangement It is necessary that while maintaining a uniform standard of general excellence, the S. L. C. Examination syllabus should be elastic enough to suit the aptitudes and needs of different classes of students.

Frankly Speaking

Kolhapur Reforms

The Maharaja of Kolhapur has announced his decision to introduce responsible Government in his State subject to certain reservations. But the reservations are too wide and some are too vague. The Ruler's prerogatives should be clearly defined as also "emergencies". Vagueness about such items often leads to avoidable conflict between the Ruler and the people. Soon enough the Ruler is bound to be a constitutional head of the State. But his prerogatives will be better safeguarded if they are left to be determined by the people, by a thoroughly representative Constituent Assembly. The device of a number of reserved subjects and a virtually nominated constitution-making body was tried by the Mysore Ruler and others but it has failed. As was to be expected, the people of Kolhapur are not satisfied with the announcement and are determined to put up a fight for a scheme of full responsible Government to be formulated by an elected Constituent Assembly. It will be in the interests of the Ruler himself to accept at once the people's demands. It should not be difficult for him to read the clear signs of the times.

Unity Front

We cordially welcome the formation in London of the India-Pakistan Unity Front to promote goodwil and co-operation between the two Dominions. Its short-term plan is stated to be to support every effort made by the Governments of India and Pakistan and national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi to restore communal harmony and also to "expose and frustrate all anti-democratic and reactionary forces in India and abroad which are trying to create dissensions and troubles in our country." If the programme is gone through earnestly it can do much good, particularly by counter-acting the effects of the pernicious propaganda carried on in Britain by interested people who seek to magnify, if not to foment, communal troubles in India. We have no doubt that in one form or other efforts for unity will be ceaselessly made in India, where they are most necessary. Newspapers in India can render invaluable help if they religiously strive to promote communal harmony. Nor should Government ignore any attempt on the part of any paper to create communal trouble.

Orgy Of Irresponsibility

It is very unfortunate for the North-West Frontier Province and for the Pakistan State itself that Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan should give himself up to an orgy of irresponsibility. A Premier's duty is to exercise self-restraint. It is an obligation owed by him to the post he occupies. Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan on the contrary seems to think that Premiership brings complete emancipation from restraint. We had occasion recently to comment on his threats to Khudai Khidmatgar leaders. In a subsequent speech he has more plainly and specifically attacked the Indian Union for hostility to Pakistan and for creating troubles through "paid agents". Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Dr. Khan Sahib and their colleagues—whose integrity and honour are so well-known and so well-established that Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan only harms himself by accusing them,—are not, however, the only victims of nauseating libels which he feels he can perpetrate with a Premier's impunity.

Disservice To Pakistan

Mr Abdul Qaiyum Khan has now extended his operations further. Here is an extract from his latest: "Their (Indian Union leaders') paid agents are still actively conspiring to disrupt Muslim unity in the Frontier Province. On the one hand, the Faqir of Ipi is harping on the hackneyed (sic) tune of Pathanistan and, on the other, Khan Abdul Ghaffar is inciting the people to prepare for a struggle to create disorders." Mr. Abdul Qaiyum cannot, of course, see that it is not quite statesmanship to abuse the Indian Union. But he evidently cannot also realise the consequences of his irresponsibility nearer home One interesting fact emerges, incidentally from his statement, namely, that the Faqir of Ipi the most renowned leader in the Tribal territory, is definitely in favour of the Pukhtoon movement and is actively working for it. Now, obviously Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan is out to challenge both Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in the Frontier Province and the Faqir of Ipi in the Tribal region. Has he counted the cost? And does he not realise the effect on Afghanistan—is it also a "paid agent of the Indian Union"?—of his outbursts? Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan is rendering a disservice to Pakistan.

Wise Decision

The Three-Nation Commission appointed by the U.N. Security Council to deal with and settle the Dutch-Indonesian dispute was to arrive today in Batavia after preliminary meetings in Australia. We are glad the Commission has agreed to meet Republican leaders in Jogjakarta instead of Batavia and also to hold its main discussions in some mutually accepted neutral place in Indonesia. This is obviously necessary and desirable. More gratifying is the news that the Republicans have decided to strengthen the present Government by the inclusion in it of the Masjumi (Muslim Party). It is the largest singk party but had hitherto kept out of the Government. Its decision to be represented in the Cabinet is a timely and patriotic action For what is needed to-day is that Indonesia should present a united front to the Commission and to the Dutch.

I.L.O.—What It Has Achieved

(By Adam Adil)

For the first time, the Preparatory Asiatic Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization, is being held in New Delhi from 27th October, 1947, and will be in session for a couple of days. Since it is an important event in the life of Asia, particularly a matter of pride to India, it has become necessary for the public at large to know the history, utility and achievements of the International Labour Conference, with the hope that this event will turn to be a starting point in the life of Asia and particularly of India, for a speedy progressive labour legislation.

The International Labour Conference, which I had the honour to attend this year at Geneva as the representative of Indian Labour, was founded in 1919. It was the product of the growing labour unrest in almost all industrially advanced countries. The preamble to the constitution of I.L.O. incorporated some of the ideals and aspirations of the World Labour Movement: achievement of peace by the establishment of social justice, prevention of unemployment, establishment of eight-hour day and forty-eight hours' week and so forth. Though the I.L.O. did not envisage the overthrow of Capitalist regime, it was expected that it will satisfy the workers' urge for revolution, their desire for a share in the control of the order of things, and their demand for social justice and economic security. Since 1919, it has met every year. The membership of the League of Nations carried with it automatically the membership of the I.L.O. Still, though in the course of years, League of Nations became defunct, the I.L.O. has successfully carried on its mission and furthered its usefulness, in spite of the untold obstacles, which were due to the unfavourable turn in world politics and World War II.

In spite of the early opposition of the Communists to the I.L.O., it cannot be denied that the I.L.O. has certain substantial achievements to its credit. Firstly, since the constitution of the I.L.O. enjoins upon the Governments to depute labour delegates from most representative labour organisations, it has brought a growing recognition to the genuine trade unions of the workers. The recognition would have been long delayed had the I.L.O. not expedited the process. Secondly, it has raised the prestige of labour to international status and brought home to the powers of the World that the national solution of labour problems is an international necessity. Thirdly, it has recognised the rights of the workers to have an effective say in the shaping of the national as well as international dispensation.

EIGHTY CONVENTIONS

The International Labour Conference, since its inception, has adopted nearly 80 conventions or treaties. Besides, it has put forth many more recommendations. These conventions and recommendations constitute International Labour Code. So far it has covered many subjects, chief of them being the following: Organisation of employment and provision for unemployment, regulation of hours of work, fixing of the age of admission for children and young persons to employment and training for employment, right to holidays, machinery for fixing minimum wages, protection of employed women, promotion of health, safety and welfare of workers, social insurance (accident, sickness, maternity, disability, old age and survivors' pension) labour inspection, labour statistics, labour policy in non-metropolitan (colonial) territories, protection of emigrant workers, freedom of association and industrial relations, and regulation of the conditions of employment of seamen, etc. The International Labour Code, adopted by the International Labour Conference is an international minimum standard to which national legislation is morally bound to confirm.

These conventions and recommendations have gone a long way in giving a lead to the nations to adopt progressive labour policies. In nineteen twenties social insurance applied to less than twenty million workers—that too only in some countries in Europe. At present social insurance schemes cover more than hundred and thirty million workers all over the World. This progress is particularly evident in the Latin American countries. It is accepted on all hands that the tremendous development of social insurance schemes in the World, is mainly due to the series of social insurance conventions adopted by the I.L.O. and expert technical assistance provided by it for the development of the social insurance institutions. Before 1920, in no country maritime law provided any security to surviving sailors after the ship went down, for, they were not entitled to any pay from that moment. But after the unemployment (shipwreck) Indemnity convention was adopted by the I.L.O. every seafarer of the wrecked ship is entitled to at least two months' full wages if he remains unemployed.

MORAL INFLUENCE

As a matter of fact the I.L.O. has no power to dictate any country to ratify its conventions. Only, it can wield moral influence. The right agencies to compel the national legislation to ratify and finally endorse any convention are the working class organisations. The I.L.O. constitution makes it obligatory on the member nations to submit the various conventions before national parliaments. But, if any convention is not ratified, the governments have to justify such a course. By an amendment in the constitution of the I.L.O. accepted in 1945 at Montreal, the I.L.O. has been empowered to ask for reports from the member states as regards the conventions ratified as well as unratified.

Every year, the I.L.O. Conference sets up a Committee—Committee on the Application of Conventions to report to the general conference the situation as regards the application of Conventions in different nations. This year I had the privilege of being on that Committee. The Committee found that less than half of the conventions adopted have so far been applied. In the view of the Conference, this was not at all a satisfactory advance. This feeling was vehemently voiced by Sir John Forbes Watson of United Kingdom. On behalf of the Indian Labour, I had the honour to tune with Sir John. United Kingdom have ratified 32 convention, the highest number ratified. So far as India is concerned, it has ratified only about 12 conventions, which is not at all a commendable record. Besides, this Annual Committee on the Application of Conventions, the Governing Body of the I.L.O. appoints a committee of Experts to examine the reports received from the member states on the conventions applied as well as not applied.

In the ordinary course of the development of different nations, the I.L.O. has proved to be of immense value. The I.L.O. has given technical assistance of great importance, which could not have been secured otherwise. In addition to its own staff, the I.L.O. secures the honorary services of considerable number of experts—"statisticians, accident prevention engineers, actuaries, experts in native labour questions, specialists in women's work, etc., etc." in its work. It publishes its 'Legislative Series', "Industrial and Labour Information", "International Labour Review", "Industrial Safety Survey Studies and Reports", "Encyclopaedia of Industrial Hygiene" and various other publications. These publications, and the information which can be available from its files is considered to be most valuable. As a matter of fact, the Allies have made full use of the publications of I.L.O. in their plans for the civil administration of the occupied Germany and Austria.

The annual I.L.O. Conferences, the meetings of its Governing Body and of its various Committees have provided ample scope to the Trade Union leaders of the World to get together to know one another, to help in resolving one another's difficulties, to be benefitted by one another's achievements of labour and to try to understand the conditions, temperaments, customs, social and political behaviour, and schools of thought and processes of development in various countries. Thus the labour delegates of different nations develop an international outlook as regards the labour movement. This aspect of I.L.O.'s achievement has been recognised by almost all world labour leaders.

TRIPARTITE ORGANISATION

Since I.L.O. is a tripartite organisation—in which the representatives of the governments, and the employers participate along with the labour delegates, it is quite likely (as it often happens) that most of the suggestions and recommendations sponsored by the labour representatives are rejected by the combined majority of the government and employers' representatives. It is, therefore, considered that I.L.O. cannot go far enough to satisfy the labour. All the same it has been found by experience, that the proposals, suggestions, and recommendations sponsored by the labour delegates, though rejected by the conference, get so much currency in the World labour movement as to bring home to the governments the necessity of yielding to labours' demands sooner or later. For instance the continued discussions in the I.L.O. in middle thirties as regards the reduction of hours of work to 40 hours a week, though it finally proved a failure, made the governments and the employers realise, in due course of time, the need of reduction of the hours of work to reasonable extent.

In order to force a progressive issue the unity in the ranks of the labour group of the I.L.O. is essential. If the labour group is divided with internal conflicts, nothing substantial can be achieved. This year the conflict between the labour delegates from Latin American countries and those from English speaking countries seemed to be most critical and it has already sown seeds of catastrophic weakness in the labour group. One does not know what turn this conflict will take in the course of future. It would be in the interests of the cause of labour as a whole that all the labour delegates should compose these differences and act as one united body. Unless it is done, it will give full scope to the Government and employers' representatives to consolidate their ranks and to act in a way detrimental to the interests of the labour.

The governments exercise the most predominant influence in the deliberations of the I.L.O. The main reason is that the finances of the I.L.O. are provided by the governments. Further, amongst these governments, it is the great powers who really count. Britain, America and France, the largest contributors to I.L.O. finances wield the most predominant influence. From the point of view of payment, India stands as the eighth. For the past several years, though India was a dependency of United Kingdom, India enjoyed an independent status in the I.L.O. This privilege was denied to all other dependencies and colonial countries.

Since recently, the I.L.O. has been setting up a series of Industrial Committees for particular industries or groups of industries, such as textiles, coal-mining, petroleum, inland transport, etc., etc. (First Industrial Committee of the I.L.O.—the Joint Maritime Commission—was set up as early as 1920). Each of such Committees consists of tripartite delegations from the countries with a substantial interest in the particular industry. The first meetings of these Committees were held last year (1946). The setting up of these Committees was essential to give a specialised treatment to the problems arising out of those industries. With the services of such Committees, the I.L.O. will increase its usefulness and importance. But the Governing Body must device ways and means of co-ordinating the valuable work of these specialised Industrial Committees.

In conclusion, it is necessary to point out that if the I.L.O. is to be fully effective for the advancement of labour, the working class movement must dominantly be saddled in the government of every country. The more the working class movement in any country influences its government, the easier will it be for the I.L.O. to work satisfactorily in the interests of labour.

LABOUR'S OPPORTUNITY

In future the labour movement will not remain merely agitational. It is growingly influencing the masses and as a consequence, it is increasingly taking over the reins of the Government. This development is seen in some of the foremost countries. Therefore, the labour movement, wherever it is predominantly rooted, will embark upon large-scale reconstruction programme. International Labour Office can provide the best guidance and assistance to the Labour movement in all spheres of development.

At the moment, the Asiatic countries must take the full advantage of the Asiatic Regional Conference to be held in New Delhi to decide the questions of supreme social importance. Asiatic countries are backward in every respect. Let us hope that the Preparatory Asiatic Regional Conference of the I.L.O. will initiate Asia's advancement towards progressive social legislation. Social security of the Asiatic workers and the enforcement of social standards embodied in the I.L.O. Conventions in the Asiatic countries, are the chief items on its agenda.

Let us hope the Regional Conference will formulate an effective scheme of securing the social security and ensuring social standard so necessary for Asia to be abreast with the times.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

BAGHDAD, Oct, 23 (Reuter).—The Iraqi Army will march and enter Palestine if the United Nations adopt partition, Shalish Jabur, Iraqi Prime Minister, declared today.

He said he was not able to give the whereabouts of Iraqi forces at the present moment and added: "But I assure you their entering Palestine will take minutes in case of British forces withdrawing.

"Arab forces will fight any force that tries to prevent them."

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Speaking at Cambridge, a Pakistan publicist is reported to have elucidated its fundamental principles thus: "We believe man is born equal and comes from the same divine source wherever he may reside."

Whereafter he becomes two nations even though wherever he may reside.

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Repudiating certain charges and fears about Pakistan, he said: "If the influence of the cultural outlook of the majority of the people in any country on the form of that country's government is theocracy, then Britain is a theocratic State."

We think we understand what the orator was, at any rate, trying to get at.

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By the way was it not Benjamin Disraeli, the Jewish Prime Minister of Britain, who said that Britain had two nations: the Rich and the Poor?

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In the U.N. Political Committee, Russia and Turkey, says a report, accused each other of seeking to annex territory with German help during the war.

We were wondering when it would start at comparatively close quarters.

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Supporting the claim on Kars and Ardahan, M. Vyshinsky said: "Whatever M. Sarper (the Turkish delegate) may think, these provinces are Georgian."

In fact, whatever any one in the world may think and Soviet leaders themselves may have thought 25 years ago, Kars and Ardahan are Georgian because the Kremlin has now decided to think so.

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Opposing the Russian resolution on war-mongering, the South African delegate supported the Australian amendment that asks all countries to take steps to counter propaganda encouraging war and aggression.

External, of course, not internal war and aggression.

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The Spanish Government has announced delivery to the British Embassy in Madrid of a protest against what it said was "an attempt to interfere in Spanish affairs" by Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary.—Reuter.

Too good to be true. We mean the accusation.

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MALTA'S FIRST FREE ELECTION

Women Too Vote

—Headlines.

And they call it first free election!

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay Essentia Commodities & Cattle Control Act, 1946

Sir,—When the nation is clamouring for removing controls, our Government have found it necessary to bring in fresh controls, with the laudable object of improving the lot of our agriculturists. It is really the experience of many that controls in their turn increase the blackmarket and Government, I dare say, have not succeeded in eliminating this evil out of our society.

Bombay is the main port for whole of Western India and she caters for Bombay, Kathiawar States Hyderabad, Central Provinces and places right up to Delhi and Kashmir. How the Government could justify the freezing of the entire stock of essential machinery and tools required for increasing India's output of food, is, indeed beyond one's imagination.

The merchants and importers who are bent upon squeezing money out of the agriculturists, can even now go so, by getting their wares shipped out of Bombay Presidency and then selling them in Bombay. There is, of course, a worldwide shortage of oil engines and other hardware materials.

We see markets flooded with lipsticks, face powders, expensive fountain pens and luxurious motor cars, which definitely involve India's foreign exchange. If, instead of licencing these luxury goods, the Government gave free licences for importing machinery primarily intended for increasing our national wealth, there would have been larger supplies of these commodities and prices would never have reached the present high levels. If, at this late stage the Government wants to impose controls on these commodities, they will not be justified in controlling machinery coming to Western India. The natural result of this control will be less income for Bombay Port Trust and increased revenue for other ports, with our agriculturists having to run to other ports to get their requirements. If such a control is necessary, I think it should be on an all India basis and not single out Bombay. Will the Director of Information, Bombay, publish the views of the Bombay Government more fully, so that the public at large may know what we are heading for?—Yours, etc.,

(V. VARKEY)

English In Secondary Schools

Sir,—Apropos the Bombay Provincial Educational Council's recommendation to the Bombay Government and your remarks in editorial thereon I may repeat what I wrote in my letter published in the 'Chronicle' of 29-8-47. It is no use allowing special privileges to English schools for teaching through English, as it would divert a large number of pupils whose parents cannot get away from the glamour of English language to those schools and would defeat the very purpose for which the changes are sought to be made. As suggested in the letter, the English teaching schools should be allowed to teach through English only those pupils whose mother-tongue is English, and that too, for a stated period of time by which the pupils should pick up one or the other of the regional languages.

The position of English in those schools should be adjusted in accordance with that prevalent in the non-English teaching schools. If the teaching of English in early stages is tabooed in Indian schools, and is allowed in English teaching schools, there is every possibility of such schools thriving at the expense of Indian schools, with the result that the latter would make a demand for running an English section in their schools which again would run counter to the prevalent trend of nationalism in Education.—Yours, etc.

A. L. MAZMUDAR.

"Prolongin" Life Of Man"

Sir,—According to Reuter's message received from Moscow dated the 31st August, 1947, on "Prolonging Life Of Man" one of the biggest mysteries of this Scientific age was solved by Dr. M. Usurinov, last year in isolating the pigments of the old age completely absent in the organisms of young children, but have been found in the grown ups and old men. This pigment hampers the work of nerve cells and often destroys them.

The above theory has been subsequently supported by Prof. N. A. Ilyin, Chief of the Laboratory on General Biology who after an extensive research managed to find a powderlike substance extracted from the brain matter of old people which he specified as the substance of old age. Now he is after proving the fact that the pigments found in the nerve-cells and those in the brain tally. Thereafter some methods will be devised for destroying them or perhaps eliminating this substance from the organism. This would of course delay old age and people will be able to attain longevity (from 120 to 140 years) of the so called buffonfhurance rule, that is, six or seven times the length of the period of adolescent growth and development.

Some Yogic exercises have a broader significance of maintaining bodily health. Researches in this direction are bound to give remarkable results provided due support is extended by the people and the Government.—Yours, etc.

BHAJAN LAL

Landmarks In Labour Policy

NEW DELHI: An Asiatic Labour Conference was held at Colombo on May 10 and 11, 1934. Delegates from India, Ceylon and Japan attended it. A constitution was drawn up and several resolutions dealing with labour problems were adopted.

About 18,00,00,000 is the total number of Indian workers employed in agriculture, industries, mining, transport services, banking, commercial services, fishing, navigation etc.

About 10,00,00,000 or nearly 25 per cent of the population are employed in agriculture and a large number of them are unemployed for about two to four months in a year.

The number of industrial workers in India is estimated at 80,00,000.

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There were nearly 48,00,000 workers in organised industries in 1945. Of these, regulated factories employed nearly 26,50,000, Mines 3,50,000, Railways 8,00,000 and Plantations about 10,00,000.

The number of workers in unregulated factories is estimated at 10,00,000. Of these about 5,00,000 are engaged in 'bidi' making etc., 1,40,000 in mica splitting, 30,000 in shellac industry and about 2,000 in carpet weaving.

There are nearly 60,00,000 (24,00,000 whole time and 36,00,000 part time and ancilliary) workers on handlooms which provide 25 per cent of the cloth produced for home consumption and they represent 86 per cent of the total textile workers. Over 10,00,000 workers were employed in textile factories in 1945.

Port Labour employed is estimated at 75,000.

The number of seamen according to a recent estimate is 2,50,000.

About 4,70,000 workers were engaged in building works in 1931.

Porters and coolies and men engaged on construction by Railways numbered about 2,00,000 in 1931.

Rickshaw pullers in India number about 50,000.

Coal miners in India exceed 2,55,000. Of these over 61,000 are women, but they are not allowed to work underground.

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There were 818 registered Trade Unions in India in 1943-44 with a total membership of 7,80,967 members, as compared with 29 registered unions in 1927-28, with a membership of 1,00,619.

1,22,85,215 working days were lost in 1946 due to 1825 strikes involving 23,10,239 workers. From 1921-1946 (i.e. for a period of 26 years equal 9,490 days) over 16,00,00,000 mandays were lost in India due to nearly 9,500 strikes.

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The annual income per worker in urban areas in India was Rs. 426 in 1931-32. In rural areas it was Rs. 135 for the same year. The 'per capita' income in that year was Rs. 162 for urban areas and Rs. 48 for rural areas. Rs. 1,24,38,00,000 were paid as wages in cash to employees in factories covered by the Indian Factories Act in 1945.

Trade Unions In India

The trade union movement in India was born with the formation of strike committees after the end of World War I, when there was an outburst of industrial strife. The first attempt at trade union organisation with regular membership of workers in an industrial centre was, when Mr. B.P. Wadia founded the Madras Labour Union in 1918. It did excellent work in redressing the grievances of workers, but in 1921 the law was made use of against it by employers who obtained an order from the High Court restraining the Union leaders. This event focussed the attention of the public on the need for trade union legislation which did not exist then in the country.

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Meanwhile in 1920, in Ahmedabad, an association of workers was formed, which has become a model union. It was unique in its constitution and in its leadership. Under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, the Ahmedabad Textile Labourers' Association has been able to build up a solidarity which is unrivalled. The Union is one of the strongest in the country. The chief importance of the Union lies in the fact that it has devised an elaborate system of joint conciliation and arbitration with the Ahmedabad Mill-Owners' Association by which this textile centre has been almost free from strikes.

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The year 1920 also saw the establishment of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The passing of the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926 gave not only recognition but also legal status to trade unions.

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With the awakening of political consciousness and the on-rush of socialistic doctrines in the country, there was a split between the moderate and left-wing elements amongst tradeunionists. The moderate element under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi seceded from the Trade Union Congress and formed the National Federation of Trade Unions. A further split occurred at the next session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held in 1931.

After six years of disunity, differences were composed and the parent body was recognised as the central organization for all working-classes. However, it was not until 1938 that the two bodies combined into one central organization.

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Attitude to the Second World War was responsible for another split in labour ranks in 1940. While the Trade Union Congress adhered to the principle of neutrality, the Seamen's Union at Calcutta and a section led by Mr. M. N. Roy wished to support war efforts. The new Indian Federation of Labour was started with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as President and Mr. M. N. Roy as Secretary.

An inquiry into the representative character of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour was conducted by the Chief Labour Commissioner in 1946. It came to the conclusion that the All-India Trade Union Congress was the most representative organisation of workers in India. According to a recent estimate the All-India Trade Union Congress has 329 affiliated unions with 696555 members.

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Some of the strongest unions in India are those of Railwaymen, Post and Telegraph workers and Printers. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation has affiliated unions with a total membership of 129074.

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The strike wave which started after the end of the second World War inclined the leaders of the Indian National Congress to form a new organisation for workers. The Congress President Acharya J. B. Kripalani launched the new Indian National Trade Union Congress. The policy of this Union is to use the weapon of strike only as the very last resort.

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A sound and healthy growth of Trade Unions has been recognised by the Government to be necessary for the development of harmonious relations between employers and workers. With a view to giving Trade Unions a new status in collective bargaining, a Bill has been recently introduced in the Legislature and is under consideration. When this bill becomes law employers would be compelled to bargain with the representatives of a recognised Union. If unfair practices are resorted to by a Union it will lose its recognition.

Government Interest

Government efforts to afford protection to labour in India had, however, a strange origin. Legislation prior to 1881 attempted merely to regulate conditions of labour so as to help the employers and to ensure that they had a docile labour force at their disposal. The Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891 were passed chiefly because of the anxiety caused to Lancashire by the growing cotton industry of Bombay.

For 20 years after 1891, there was no further advance. In 1911 a new Factories Act was passed restricting the hours of work in textile factories to 12.

The period after World War I was an era of progressive labour legislation. In 1922 the Indian Factories Act was amended so as to embrace many more factories and working hours were reduced to a maximum of 11 hours per day. The Mines Act was similarly amended in 1923 providing for limitations of hours to 60 per week above-ground and to 54 per week below-ground. It also prohibited employment in mines of persons under 13 years of age. A Workmen's Compensation Act providing for accidents sustained or diseases contracted by workmen was also passed in 1923. Government's anxiety to preserve industrial peace led also to the enactment of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 as well as the Trade Disputes Act 1929.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

A Royal Commission on Labour in India was appointed in 1929 and reported two years later. A formidable number of 357 recommendations were made by the Commission in its report, even now considered to be an authoritative work on labour in India.

Between 1931 and the advent of provincial autonomy, the Central Government effected a number of reforms revising or enacting legislation regarding factory workers, miners, plantation labour, railwaymen, maritime workers, dock labourers, etc., in the light of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission. Perhaps the most advanced social legislation of this period was the enactment of the Payment of Wages Act in 1936.

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Quickened interest in measures of labour reform was shown by the new autonomious Provincial Governments which came into being in 1937. The Provinces of Bombay, C.P., U.P., and Bengal instituted a number of enquiries and enacted a series of legislative measures for amelioration of the working classes. But when the Congress Governments resigned in 1939, there was an end to this progress in the provinces.

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The Second World War brought out, however, a complete change in the outlook and policy of the Central Government. The importance of labour in war production was realised and in 1941 for the first time in India's history the Labour Department of the Central Government was made the main responsibility of a Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council. With increasing interest, extensive powers were also taken. Labour requirements in regard to foodgrains and other essential commodities received priority only next to military requirements. Workers' right to fair wages and fair conditions of labour was recognised. Although strikes were prohibited in the interest of war production, an elaborate machinery was devised for conciliation and adjudication.

Labour's Debt To Dr. Ambedkar

Under the leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the then Labour Member in the Executive Council, the policy of the Government progressed from one of benevolent solicitude for workers to one with the objectives of full employment and social security for working classes. To him does India owe a heavy debt for setting her on the high-road to progressive labour reform. The 48-hour week, holidays with pay, standing orders to regulate service conditions, pit-head baths for coal miners, a statutory fund for their welfare, employment exchanges, the organisation of Chief Adviser, Factories, and the initiation of a scheme for health insurance for workers are some of the more important measures introduced during his office.

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A notable step taken during the war was the collection of data relating to conditions in each industry in the country. A committee known as Labour Investigation Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. D. V. Rege was appointed in 1944. This Committee brought out in 1946 a number of reports on about 38 industries with a view to completing the picture of labour conditions prevailing in the country.

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The National Government's first task had been to draw up a programme for five years. During this period they intended to revise the Factories Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Mines Act with a view to enlarging their scope and bringing them in line with similar enactments in industrially more advanced countries. They also intended to lay down standard procedures for a settlement of industrial disputes, to extend the provision of maternity benefits, to regulate the conditions of work in shops and commercial undertakings, in road and other transport services and in plantations and to start important welfare schemes for miners. A number of administrative measures were also included in the programme.

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Preliminary steps to give effect to some of these measures have already been taken. Among these may be mentioned the bills in the Legislature for the provision of health insurance for industrial workers, the bill for minimum wages and the bill to amend the Trade Unions Act; and the establishment of a Central Labour Bureau and of several boards and administrative bodies. On the model of the I.L.O. there is tripartite Indian Labour Organisation and similar tripartite industrial committees are being set up for important industries.

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As regards wages, the Government concentrated on those groups of workers who even in the context of Indian conditions might be regarded as depressed. The earnings of underground miners have recently been nearly doubled while those of others have been increased by about 50 per cent. For the first time a compulsory provident fund scheme has been started for workers in the coal industries and the law to secure adequate medical facilities for minors has been strengthened. A welfare programme for increased educational, housing and other facilities is now in progress.

For another depressed group, namely the plantation workers, who number about a million, a tripartite committee has been established and an enquiry has been set on foot to collect data for fixing reasonable wages. A survey of the health services available in the plantations has also been arranged for.

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Government endeavours were not limited to improving workers in private industry.

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As regards agricultural workers who constitute a great majority of the Indian working class population the Government have planned a comprehensive enquiry which, it is hoped, would enable suitable action for improving their conditions.

FURTHER LOSSES TO COMMUNISTS

Last Round Of French Municipal Elections

PARIS, Oct. 26, (Reuter): Voters went to the polls in some 16,000 of the 38,000 French communes today in the second and last round of the Municipal elections.

As in last week's elections, when General De Gaulle's "rally of the French People" and the Communists emerged as the two leading political forces, the vote today was largely on the Communist issue.

Last Sunday General De Gaulle's "rally" polled about 40 percent of the votes, while the communists lost roughly 15 percent of the votes they received in the 1946 general election.

Although the Communists redoubled their campaign efforts during the past week in an attempt to swing the small town vote away from General De Gaulle, most observers expected their defeat last Sunday to be confirmed by further losses today.

HERRIOT RE-ELECTED MAYOR

PARIS, Oct. 26, (Reuter): M. Edouard Herriot President of the French National Assembly and Mayor of Lyons since 1905 was today re-elected for the Mayoralty by 22 votes grouping the suffrages of all the Radical and M. R. P. (Popular Republican) Municipal Councillors of Lyons. in the second Sunday of balloting in the French Municipal elections.

"CRUSADER" ON LIAISON FLIGHT TO FAR EAST

MARHAM, NORFOLK, Oct. 26 (Reuter).—The Lincoln Aircraft, "Crusader," took off from the central bomber establishment here today on the first stage of a 13-000-mile liaison flight, to the Far East and Australasia.

She is carrying 12 specialists who will discuss bomber tactics with Far East Command and Dominion Air Forces. Group Captain S. O. Bufton is in command.

The itinerary includes stops at Karachi, Ceylon, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney, Christ Church and Auckland.

AGA KHAN'S HEALTH

PARIS, October 26, (Reuter): The Aga Khan, 69-year-old spiritual Head of millions of Ismaili Muslims who last Monday was operated on for a small non-malignant tumour is reported here by his secretary to be sitting up to take his meals.

He is relaxing and generally feeling very well, the Secretary added.

Sir B. N. Rau For U.S. & Eire

To Study American And Irish Constitutions

KARACHI, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser to the Indian Constituent Assembly, accompanied by Mr. K. V. Padmanabham, Under-Secretary of the Constituent Assembly, passed through Karachi from Bombay by air 'en route' to New York.

While in the United States, Sir B. N. Rau will study the working of the American Constitution with special reference to those provisions of the Constitution which have been proposed for adoption in the Constitution of the Indian Union.

Later, he will visit Ireland for the same purpose and will be back in India after six weeks so as to be in time for the next session of the Constituent Assembly in December.

NEED FOR PAID SOCIAL WORKERS

Lady Rama Rau Points Out Field For Women

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 26 (API).—Presiding over the two-day session of the Kolhapur State Women's Conference, Lady Rama Rau called upon women to come forward and help their brethren who had come into India from Pakistan.

Lady Rama Rau said those persons objected strongly to being called refugees as they were sons of the same soil. Their position during the coming winter months would be very hard. Women should help them by preparing and sending winter garments.

Lady Rama Rau stressed the need for paid social workers and said that Indian women had a large field for work before them. Doctors, nurses, teachers and a host of other workers were needed for national reconstruction.

Concluding Lady Rama Rau warned women to be prepared for any emergency, including conscription for national service.

Inaugurating the Conference, Mrs. Mamal Wagle of Bombay called upon the women of Kolhapur to emulate the example of Mysore women who had fought shoulder to shoulder with men in the recent fight for responsible Government in the State. The Kolhapur Praja Parishad would shortly launch a struggle for responsible Government, she said and expressed the hope that women would take their due share in it.

"Flying Saucers" Figure At U.N.O.

LAKE SUCCESS, October 26, (Reuter): The mysterious "flying saucers", which were alleged to have been seen during this summer over many American States and other parts of the world were part of a campaign with a political purpose, M. Valerian Zorin, a Russian Delegate, alleged in the United Nations Social Committee here.

M. Zorin, speaking during the debate on a Yugoslav move for a measure against the dissemination of "slanderous reports", told how reports of the "flying saucers" came from the United States, Canada, Brazil, Australia and Holland.

In Canada and the United States, he said, they were all supposed to have flown in from the north.

"What is the portent of this fact? He asked. "It shows clearly that these false reports pursued a definite intent and that there existed a centre of this campaign pursuing a definitely political purpose."

M. Zorin, giving other examples of what he called "slanderous reports", mentioned British and Scandinavian newspaper reports in 1946 about mysterious rocket missiles falling in Sweden from the other side of the Baltic and a Swedish newspaper statement about Russia and Franco Spain negotiating for a friendship agreement.

World's Leading Stakes Winner

NEW YORK, October 26, (Reuter): Mrs. Ethel Jacobs Stymie by equestrian cut of stopwatch won the 75,000 dollar Gallant Fox handicap yesterday to replace Calumet Farm's Armed as the world's leading stakes winner with 816,060 dollars.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN CALLS WHITEHOUSE "FINEST JAIL IN WORLD"

WASHINGTON, (Reuter): The White House is the finest jail in the world", President Truman told a meeting of U. S. State Bank Commissioners.

Mr. Truman told the bankers that every American President was a prisoner the moment he took up residence at the White House, but that most of them liked it. He told them that a President with no sense of humour was in a bad fix.

To illustrate his point he recalled how he had watched a close and interesting baseball game on one of the diamonds from one of the South windows of the White House. The game looked so good that he got two or three secret service agents to escort him across the street from the White House south garden so that he could watch better through the wire backstop behind the catcher.

Within five minutes, the President sadly recalled, the game broke up so that all the players could come and look at him through the backstop.

On another occasion, early in his occupation of the White House, he said he went to his Washington bank to get a cheque cashed just as he had been doing for years. It is in one of the busiest streets in Washington. Such a crowd formed that an impenetratable traffic jam ensued. It lasted until he hurriedly walked back to the White House.

Syed Ali Zahir, India's Ambassador-designate to Iran at a reception given in his honour by the Iran League in Bombay on Saturday. Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Syed Ali Zahir are in the centre.

Holy War Against Viet Namese Nationalists

Cao-Daists Side With French

From Vasudeva Rao, Reuter's correspondent, "Saigon".

Newest ally of French policy in Indo-China is a native religion called Cao Daism.

Hundreds of followers of this 21 year-old cult, from which the Japanese drew their first recruits in 1943, are arrayed today alongside French troops and fighting the guerillas of Dr. Chi Minh's nationalist resistance movement.

His Holiness Pham Cong Tao, known as the "Pope" of Cao-Daists, recently called on his "spiritual children" to help the French and Government of Cochin-China in "suppressing the insurgence of Ho Chi Minh."

"Ho Chi Minh is a communist and communists are anti-God, whereas Cao Daism is inspired by the Revelation of Divine Justice. Therefore, it is the first duty of every Cao-Dai to fight Ho Chi Minh and his ideology", the "Pope" explained to me in an interview at the palatial residence of Dr. Le Van Hoach, president of the Provisional Republic of Cochin-China.

"Ho Chi Minh must immediately order suspension of hostilities and invite ex-emperor Bao Dai and Dr. Le Van Hoach to plan the prosperity of Viet Nam in co-operation with the French Government", he added.

"My appeal to Ho Chi Minh is in the name of humanity, and if he refuses to call off fratricidal war, he alone must bear the responsibility for the people's suffering".

The "Pope"—a dark, frail man in the 50's—stressed that it was not his business to "interfere in political controversies."

"But", he declared, "when my children are killing each other in ignorance and out of mistrust of French intentions, I feel impelled to leave the sacred precincts of my church in Teyninh (80 miles north-west of Saigon) and move temporarily to Saigon to help to restore love and goodwill."

The "Pope", who is today a friend of the French authorities in Indo-China, was exiled in Madagascar at the outbreak of World War II because of alleged pro-Axis sympathies. The Swastika in Cao-Dai places of worship was ordered to be removed in spite of protestations that it denoted no pro-Nazi sentiments but was only a religious symbol.

When he returned to Indo-China last year, after the French authorities had raised the ban he found that Cao-Daists had been split politically and many of them had joined the nationalist movement of Dr. Ho Chi Minh.

Pro-Ho Chi Minh Cao-Daists accept the spiritual leadership of the "Pope," but they insist that political affiliations must not be imposed upon them as a part of their "religious doctrine." They fear, too, they say, that the "Pope's" "continued intrusion into politics may, in the long run, adversely affect the Cao-Daist religion."

Cao-Daism—apart from its current conflicting political loyalities—has been a constructive force in the social and religious lift of the Annamite people, especially in southern Indo-China.

Founded by an Annamite official who claimed "divine Revelation to spread a new religion in the world", Cao-Daism—meaning "Amnesty of God"—made a quick appeal to a small circle of "intellectuals" who were fascinated by psychic studies spiritualist mediums.

On the argument that all existing religions are one and the same, the founder evolved a tabloid religion made up of "something out of everything religious."

Educated classes in general, who were seeking an escape from Christian ritualism as well as the dogmas and superstitions of Buddhism and Confuciansism, found in Cao-Daism a simple formula and a code of conduct.

The Buddhist law of Karma, which was incorporated into Cao-Daism provided a satisfying explanation for apprent paradoxes of life, while the theory of reincarnation and survival of man after death gave the new religion a wider mass appeal.

This synthetic religion whose doctrine is drawn mainly from Buddhism is organised on the model of the Christain Church, with a clerical hierarchy consisting of the "Pope", archbishops bishops and priests.

Coa-Dai places of worship contain statues of Jesus Christ, Bodhisatva and Confucious as well as some "Devas" of Hindu Pantheon.

A lamp, always lit, and a globe "representing 3,072 planets and universes" are a striking feature of a Cao-Dai temple where Cao-Daists offer prayers four times a day.

Vegetarianism is part of the Cao-Dai religion, which also insists on simple living and abstinence from alcoholic drink.

Cao-Daism spread fast in the first decade following its foundation in 1926, but progress was arrested after 1936.

Cao-Daists were viewed with mistrust by the Vichy Government in Indo-China. The kings of Annam did not permit expansion of Cao-Daism in northern Indo-China.

Schisms and local sects developed threatening unity.

The latest phase of Cao-Daist alignment with the French in opposition to the nationalist movement, may it is believed, further diminish its appeal as a religion.

The "Pope" however, holds that in the suppression of Dr. Ho Chi Minh's authority lies the hope of Cao-Daism.

Slogans like "religion in danger" and "holy war against Ho Chi Minh" are being raised by Cao-Daist leaders in order to sustain their new-found affinity for the French.

Dr. H. Chi Minh, as well as the Viet Nam Government-controlled radio have so far not taken official notice of this cloud on the political horizon, but if there is to be no early settlement between the French and Viet Nam Nationalists led by Dr. Ho Chi Minh, the president of the Viet Namese Republic may have to reckon with stiffer resistance from Cao-Daists who today combine religious fanatidism with official patronage.

Fierce Battle For Capture Of Kirin

Chinese 'Reds' & Govt. Troops In Action In Manchuria

NANKING, Oct. 26, (Reuter): The ten-day old battle between Chinese Government Troops and Communist Forces for the strategic Government Citadel of Kirin, Manchuria, increased in severity today. Reinforcements arrived on both sides.

Fiercest fighting was south of Kirin, where Government Troops were reported to be standing firm against Communists attacking with heavy artillery support.

Fighting in the south-east of the neighbouring Province of Jehol was also increasing as the Communists intensified their attempts to capture the large mining town of Peipiao.

Government successes claimed in Central China in the past 24 hours included the recapture of Hsuhsieh, 54 miles east of Hankow.

One of the Communist Columns commanded by General Lin Po Chen was today fighting Government troops in the Triangular Area of Wuhsueh-Huangmei-Kwangchi, about 90 miles south-east of Hankow, after being driven out of Wuhsueh City.

A commentator writing in the American-owned China Weekly Review said large scale revival of Communist Guerilla activity south of the Great Wall was due to the Government policy of concentrating too much force in the front line and "leaving a vast vacuum behind them".

"The Government must shorten their combat lines and regain their waning superiority between the Yellow River and the Yangtse, if they intend to fight a longer and more successful war", he declared.

FUTURE OF ITALIAN COLONIES

BY WICKHAM STEED

The Deputies appointed by the Foreign Ministers of Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia and France are now meeting in London to discuss ways and means of settling the future of the former colonies of Italy in North and East Africa. So far they appear to be making good progress in their work—better progress indeed than the lack of harmony between their respective Governments in other places and on other matters may have caused observers to anticipate.

The Deputies have accepted the Russian definition of the countries "interested" in the disposal of the Italian colonies, that is to say all the countries signatory to the Treaty of Peace with Italy, including Pakistan, and the two countries with special claims, Italy and Egypt. Contrary to the British desire, Iraq has not been included among the "interested" parties, nor is it yet certain how and when the countries other than the four Great Powers will be enabled to have their say. A Four-Power Commission of Enquiry is being set up and will examine in Africa the conditions prevailing on the spot, with special reference to the welfare of the inhabitants in Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Somaliland.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT

For more than half a century I have taken a personal interest in the colonial enterprises of Italy. In the early spring of 1897, when I was working in Rome, the future of Eritrea, Italian Red Sea colony, was the question of serious concern not only to the Italian, but to the British, French and Russian Governments. In March, 1896, an Italian Army had been disastrously defeated by the Abyssinians at Adowa; and the Italian Government, in a mood of dejection, declared that it might abandon Eritrea altogether and retain only the port of Messawa. The Abyssinian Emperor, Menelek, was being advised by French and Russian agents to extend his territory to the shore of the Red Sea and to the border of the Sudan where the Anglo-Egyptian force, under General Sir Herbert Kitchener, was preparing for the final attempt to rescue the Sudan from the despotism of the Mahdi.

In these circumstances, it was felt to be highly important that the Italians, by abandoning Eritrea, should not facilitate a junction between the Abyssinians and the followers of the Mahdi. Otherwise, the control of the Upper Nile and the security of Egypt might be imperilled. By what I thought good fortune, I was enabled to play a modest part in preventing this from happening and in helping to secure for Italy a tolerable settlement with Abyssinia.

From these distant days it seems a far cry to the present discussions in London upon the future of all the colonies Italy lost under the misguided rule of Mussolini. Not quite so far is it since 1911, when Italy suddenly invaded Tripolitania, then under Turkish rule, and fought a costly war against the Ottoman Empire. She gained possession of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, as far east as the borders of Egypt, her claim to possess them having been admitted in advance by Austria-Hungary, Germany, France and Britain. This claim was based upon her argument that, after France had taken Tunis in 1881 and had established control over Morocco in 1911, Italy would be stifled in the Mediterranean if the rest of the North African coastline between Tunis and Egypt should be occupied by some other Great Power. And for some years before 1911 there had been signs that Germany might be preparing to "jump" the Italian claim in secret agreement with Turkey.

ARAB RESISTANCE

Not much was thought or said at that time about the wishes of the Arab population of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. Like other parts of the Ottoman Empire, Turkish North Africa had so long suffered from misrule that the substitution of any European for Turkish administration was thought likely to be beneficent. Yet the Arabs in Tripolitania, and especially the followers of Sheik el Senussi in Cyrenaica, offered so much resistance to the Italians that it could only be broken by the most drastic, and often inhuman, measures. It was broken at length by General Graziani who went to the length of dropping captured Arab chieftains from aircraft upon the villages of their followers. These methods aroused among Senussi Arabs a resentment so fierce that they welcomed the British and Allied Forces which invaded Cyrenaica in the Second World War and received from the British a binding promise that on no account should Italian rule ever be restored there.

This promise Britain is determined to fulfil. It has not been forgotten during the present discussions in London. What the position may be in regard to Tripolitania and Eritrea will hardly become clear until the Four-Power Commission has made an enquiry and reported to the Foreign Ministers' Deputies. If and when a general agreement is reached by the Four Powers, the settlement they recommend may be submitted to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations of which the object, according to article 76 of the United Nations Charter, would be to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants and their development towards self-government or independence.

HOPEFUL SIGN

Before this stage is reached it will be necessary to decide which Powers shall act as trustees for the former Italian colonies. The decision might be easier if the welfare of the inhabitants were to be the sole criterion of settlement. Otherwise the strategic importance of North-East Africa could hardly be overlooked. Nor, in any event, could a pan-Arab movement be entirely ignored.

Notwithstanding these eventual difficulties, I think it is a hopeful sign that the discussions in London should have begun in a conciliatory temper among the representatives of the four Great Powers.

German Discovers New Comet

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, (Reuter): The discovery of a new comet in the constellation of Pegasus by the astronomer J. Reinmuth, of Germany, is announced by the Harvard College Observatory.

The Harvard Observatory is the American clearing house for astronomical findings.

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M/s. Amrut Oil Mills Ltd., M/s. Dahanukar Ltd. and S. Dahanukar respectively were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default two weeks' simple imprisonment each for crushing Ceylon Copra without a release order.

I.L.O. Turns Attention To Asia's Problems

India Benefits By Collaboration With Industrialised Countries

NEW DELHI: The attention that the International Labour Conference bestowed on questions relating to Asia has until now been so scanty that India almost despaired of achieving anything substantial or real from her association with the I.L.O.

Even as late as July 1947 her spokesman at Geneva had to emphasise that colossal problems of economic and social reconstruction were confronting the Asian countries and urge that the I.L.O. should help their solution by a regional approach followed by local investigations.

During its 28-year career, the I.L.O. has passed about 80 Conventions and Recommendations. Many of them are unrelated to conditions in Asia and so are unsuitable for application to India or other Asian countries. During the three decades of its existence, the I.L.O. could have done a definite service to Asia, if it had established a machinery to collect accurate data regarding the Asian countries and had brought to bear on the problems of Asia the experience and ability of its own technical staff.

I. L. O.'s Face Turned Westward

But nothing like this was done. The I.L.O.'s face was turned westward. It mainly concerned itself with European and American labour problems, to the utter neglect of the millions of wage-earners residing in Asia. One reason for this was obvious. The I.L.O. was dominated by European and American countries It met only in Geneva, the heart of Europe or Montreal in the western Hemisphere. As such it could see only through the eyes of the western nations which regarded India and the East generally as a field for colonial exploitation. The conventions passed by the I.L.O. in the initial stages related merely to forced labour, recruitment of natives and the penal clause in labour contracts. There was an almost complete neglect on the part of the I.L.O. of Asian problems such as unemployment, lack of medical facilities, and unorganised condition of the workers. Social insurance for many hundred millions of agricultural workers is a colossal problem for any Government. But the I.L.O., inspite of its being a unique organ with high ideals, did not concern itself much with improving the conditions of the vast millions of agricultural workers in Asia.

The question why the I.L.O. never focussed its attention on such pressing questions of Asian countries but thought only of employment offices and the like for specialised professions is still to be answered. Whether the regional approach displayed by the I.L.O. now will provide the answer is to be judged by the steps that would be taken to implement the study of local conditions and the formulation of regulations for the protection of Asian workers rather than by any lofty resolution passed by the Asian Regional Conference.

Psychological And Moral Gains

All the same India has derived many a moral gain through her association with I.L.O. The chief benefit to India accruing through her long association with the International Labour Organisation is that her labour standards have been pulled up considerably.

On the I.L.O. India sat in company with highly advanced western countries where industries were flourishing and workers were strongly organised and were leading a relatively higher standard of living. The rising nationalism of the country desired that India should not be classed as a backward country. The self-respect and dignity of the nation demanded a progressive outlook on social questions and the rapid uplift of the masses. It was but natural that India raced hard to catch up with the industrially well-developed nations and improve her social and economic conditions. With the adoption of every new draft Convention by the I.L.O., India's rulers were put on defence and had to justify themselves before the fellow Government Members of the I.L.O.

Encouragement To Trade Unionism

The provision that non-Government delegates and advisers for I.L.O. should be chosen in agreement with the most representative industrial organisations in their respective countries paved the way for the organisation of the All India Trade Union Congress in 1920. It is said that the fear that the Government of India might choose nominees who might not always give priority to the interests of their class, in order to find favour with the bureaucracy, was responsible more than anything else to organise the working classes on trade union lines. Similarly in the case of employers also, the nomination of a non-national to the I.L.O. Conference of 1926 moved Indian employers to form their organisation, the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Perhaps the most important benefit to labour reform in India derived from the I.L.O is the model set up by the I.L.O. for tripartite collaboration.

Imbibing the principles of the I.L.O., India has demanded more attention of the I.L.O. to workers in Asiatic countries and particularly to those engaged in agriculture. The present Asian Regional Conference is the fruition of India's long efforts in this direction. Indian opinion has also been urging that dependent countries like Malaya, Ceylon etc., must be made eligible to membership in the I.L.O. India's stand has been that so long as a country accepts the objectives of the I.L.O. and has the requisite legislative and executive authority to implement the Conventions it should become eligible to membership.

"Our collaboration has been spiritual no less than material" declared Mr. S. Lall, Secretary, Central Ministry of Labour, at the 29th session of the International Labour Conference in Montreal on September 25, 1946. India has fully subscribed to the principle enunciated in the Philadelphia Charter of the I.L.O. which has been hailed as a landmark in world thinking. This blue-print of human freedom is now the final objective of independent India.

Unique Inter-Governmental Agency

Unique among inter-governmental agencies, the International Labour Organisation—the I.L.O.—allows representatives of employers and workers share in the making of its decisions and the shaping of its policies. All its constitutional organs include representatives of Governments, employers and workers in the proportion of two for Government and one each for employers and workers.

The object of this 28-year old organisation is to contribute to the establishment of universal and lasting peace by furthering social justice. It seeks by international action to improve labour conditions, to raise living standards and promote economic and social stability.

The three basic parts of the I.L.O.'s structure are:

1. The International Labour Conference, its highest authority which meets usually annually. It is a world parliament for labour and social questions. All points of view—Government, Employers and Workers—find full expression in the Conference, for each of these three sections can speak and vote independently.

2. The Governing Body, composed of 16 Government representatives and eight representatives each of employers and workers, is the Executive Council of the Organisation and exercises general supervision over the Office and frames its budget.

3. The International Labour Office, the I.L.O.'s permanent Secretariat, a world information centre and a publishing house, is staffed by experts drawn from many different countries, whose knowledge, experience and advice are available to all the nations which are Members of the Organisation. It has branch offices including one in India and correspondents in many countries.

Fifty-two States are members of this Organisation: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Siam, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Conventions And Recommendations

The International Labour Conference seeks to prescribe minimum international labour standards and these take the form either of Conventions, which partake of the nature of international treaties and have therefore to be accepted in toto by the ratifying member states or of Recommendations. As a two-thirds majority of the Conference is required for their adoption, they represent the general agreement of informed world opinion.

Since the first Conference in 1919, the I.L.O. has adopted 80 Conventions and 80 Recommendations. These deal with hours of work, the minimum age for employment, the working conditions of women and young workers, workmen's compensation, social insurance, minimum age-fixing machinery, social standards in non-self-governing territories, holidays with pay, industrial safety, statistics and subjects relating to migration. In June 1946, a precedent was set with the adoption of a Convention fixing an international minimum wage for seamen.

The decisions of the Conference are not automatically binding. Member countries are required to bring Conventions adopted by the Conference to the attention of their competent authorities for possible ratification. If a country ratifies a convention, it assumes the obligation to take measures, to bring its legislation into line with the provisions of the convention and to report annually on these measures to the I.L.O.

A Land-Mark In World Thinking

It was in 1944 at its Philadelphia session that the famous Declaration of the I.L.O. restating its aims and purposes was formulated. This charter, which has been hailed by the late President Roosevelt as a land-mark in world thinking, is built around the cardinal truth that 'poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere,' and asserts that 'all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity.'

In January, 1945, after the Dumbarton Oaks Conference had laid the groundwork for the United Nations, the Governing Body of the I.L.O. expressed its wish to be associated with the new organisation, and the Paris Conference reaffirmed this desire. As a result, a few months after which the United Nations came into being, negotiations were initiated to define the terms of the Organisation's relationship, which resulted in an agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, the United Nations recognise the I.L.O. as a specialised agency having the responsibility of doing the job entrusted to it by Governments in its Constitution.

The I.L.O. thus enters the post-war period as the only inter-national organisation born of the First World War to take its place in association with the agencies that have grown out of the second conflict.

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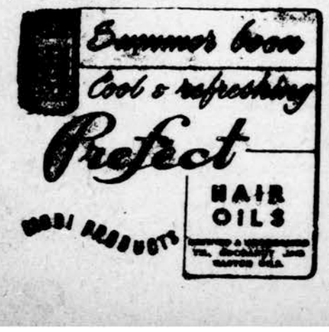

MRS. HANSA MEHTA inaugurating a Conference of Film Stars, Radio Singers and Dancers held under the auspices of the Jai Bharat Seva Samiti, in aid of the refugees on Saturday.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

MADRAS, Oct. 26 (API).—Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation announces that the Special Committee of the Federation appointed for revision of constitution and classification of posts will meet in New Delhi on November 11, 1947.

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NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (API).—The East Punjab Government wish to announce that all schools and colleges in East Punjab will re-open on November 17, says a communique.

* * *

SIMLA, Oct. 26 (API).—The East Punjab Government have appointed a Cadre Committee to review the position of different services.

It is pointed out that a Responsible Government like the one functioning at the moment can only discharge its duties efficiently and satisfactorily provided no quarter is given to communal considerations.

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NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (API).—Nearly 50,000 refugees were evacuated between October 22 and 24 by the East Punjab Railway from West Punjab into India, says a Press Note.

The number of those carried across the border into Pakistan during the same period was 17,096.

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Custodian of Evacuees' Property it was decided that a drive should be launched for the eviction of unauthorised occupants of residential houses abandoned by evacuees, says a Press Note. The Custodian will evict unauthorised occupants and take possession of the abandoned houses.

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KARACHI, Oct. 26 (API).—Malik Firoz Khan Noon, Special Representative of Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, left Karachi by a Pan-American Airways Clipper last evening for Istanbul.

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MADRAS, Oct. 26 (API).—The troopship S.S. "Talma" carrying 1,700 military and Royal Indian Air Force personnel of the 268th Indian Infantry Brigade arrived in Madras harbour this morning from Japan. They formed part of the Indian Army among the Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan under the Supreme Command of Gen. MacArthur.

* * *

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26 (UPI).—It is reported that the Government of the United States of America have placed a number of aeroplanes at the disposal of the Governmen, of India for the repatriation of refugees.

* * *

BAHRAICH, Oct. 26 (API).—Nine persons are reported to have been drowned when a boat capsized on Friday night in river Hidaghat. Four bodies of women have been recovered.

NEWS FROM STATES

BHUJ, Oct. 26 ((F.O.C.)—Mr. Gulabshanker Amritlal, Praja Parishad President, has issued a statement saying that food position in Cutch, according to the latest authentic survey is critical at present. Balance of foodgrains, he says, practically nil. Some parts of Cutch are reported to be actually under starvation conditions. Kharif crop, which cannot be ready before January is not more than two annas in the rupee on the average.

* * *

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (API).—Mr. Amarnath and Sardar Gurbux Singh, Vice-Presiden, and General Secretary of the Riasti Praja Mandal of Faridkote State, waited upon Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for States, and acquainted him with the situation that has arisen in the State following the arrests on Oct. 10, of five political workers, including Sardar Dayal Singh, President, City Praja Mandal, Kotakpura, who has been on hunger strike for the past 16 days.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, it is understood, assured the deputationists that the States' Department would look into the matter. The deputationists also met Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Vice-President of the All-India States Peoples' Conference, who it is stated, has telegraphed to the Maharaja of Faridkote, urging the immediate release of the political workers.

* * *

BANSWARA (By Mail) (FOC).—Banswara Government has issued an ordinance according to which suspected persons, or those having touch with such persons may be arrested, all their activities may be stopped, they may be detained, their property may be confiscated, Praja Mandal Bhil Schools, Printing and publishing of a literature, entry of News Papers, drill, uniform, flags, procession and meetings, etc., may be banned. Heavy punishments have been prescribed for breach of the ordinance which may extend to seven years.

* * *

JAIPUR, Oct. 21 (FOC).—The minority community in the State have been taken into confidence by the local Praja Mandal workers. Refugees coming over here from various neighbouring States are being settled in several towns of the State. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Constitutional Adviser to the Maharana of Udaipur, has, it is understood, resigned from his post owing to vital differences with the Maharana on constitutional matters.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CUTTACK, (By Air Mail)— The situation obtaining inside various states in the Eastern States Agency from accounts available here shows signs of deterioration.

There is no report yet of any settlement of the satyagraha started by the Praja Mandals of different states like Mayurbhanj and Baramba. Stories of repression continue to reach here every day. In a number of States viz. Sonepur, Saraikella Bamra; arrests of several prominent Praja Mandal workers, including Sri Dayananda Satapathy of Sambalpur, are reported. Restrictions are imposed on public meetings and processions are banned in some other states.

The rulers of Kharswan and Sonepur are reported of late to have been instigating the Adivasis against their progressive subjects, most of whom have become supporters of Praja Mandal. Prosecutions have been launched against Praja Mandal workers.

It is reported from Bamra that in a recent clash between a group of Praja Mandal workers and the State police, five persons have been seriously injured and one of them is said to have died later.

Following the decision of the Rulers to accede to the Indian Union, at their recent conference, the President of the Eastern States Federal Union, the Ruler of Korea, is reported to have sent a secret circular to his brother rulers, asking them to transfer the rest of the powers left in the hands of the rulers till now to their subjects.

The rulers of some of the States like Athamallik Tigiria, Ranpur and a few other States have in the meantime declared Constitutional reforms in their respective States. They have announced their decision to set up Constituent Assemblies to frame constitutions and have appointed Ministers from among the office-bearers of the Praja Mandals which have been officially recognised.

BARWANI NEWS

BARWANI (By Mail):

A Correspondent writes:—

Innocent respectable loyal Muslims in Barwani State numbering more than hundred including Khan Sahib Raj Sewak Dr. Abhasab Naqui, State Surgeon, and other high officials and pleaders and put in jail on suspicion of conspiracy against the State. All Muslim State servants have been dismissed and their families and children are unprotected. Abdullabhai Bohra of village Mohipura Bamwani State was shot dead in mysterious circumstances. Section 144 is applied against Muslims only; Muslims are not allowed entry in or exit from Barwani territories.

REFORMS FOR KURUNDWAD STATE

BELGUAM, Oct. 26. (U. P. I.): Addressing a special Durbar held at Madhavpur-Vadgaon, the Chief town of the State, Shrimat Rajasaheb of Kurundwad (Junior) State announced his decision to have an elected President to the Legislative Assembly, withdraw from the Assembly all the three officer members and nominate in their places three members out of the five proposed by the State Assembly. He also announced his decision to transfer from November 1, 1947 Law and Order into the hands of the Popular Minister of the State.

Continuing the Rajasaheb declared the formation of a committee of ten members to frame the constitution of the State with a view to grant full responsible Government, which, he said, would be brought into existence from June 1, 1948, if not earlier.

How 'Bismarck' Was Sunk

Eye-Witness' Story From Captured German Documents

LONDON, October 26. (Reuter): An eye-witness account of the sinking of the 26,000-ton German battleship "Bismarck" on May 27, 1940, was given in a survivor's report contained in capture German was documents published for the first time by the British Admiralty today

The survivor, ordinary seaman Herdent Manthey, described now the British naval forces inexorably closed in on the crippled "Bismark" after her escort, heavy cruiser 'Prinz Eugen" had withdrawn "to carry on warfare against merchant shipping".

Throughout the night of May 26, the "Bismarck" pitched sluggishly in a heavy sea, her steering gear disabled, waiting for the inevitable attack.

But the British forces knew she could not escape and the main assault did not come until the early morning, although sorties were made by destroyers and dive-bombers under cover of darkness. Once the night flared into abrupt crimson as the "Bismarck's" undamaged guns set a destroyer on fire.

Dawn broke with a high wind and heavy seas. "The waves came up to the upper deck", Manthey said. He related how abortive attempts were made to launch the ship's aircraft, adding: "One was thrown overboard. It floated in the water with the floats on top".

Shortly afterwards "action-stations" was sounded and the battle was on. The report related how the intensity of fire increased from the still invisible British ships until "we had the impression we were fired at from all sides".

Manthey was finally washed overboard and, with two companions, swam to one of the few undamaged life-saving floats. They drifted astern until the "Bismarck" was visible only from the crests of the waves. "Shortly afterwards", the report said, "I could see the "Bismarck" no longer—only a smoke cloud".

Later in the afternoon on the same day they were picked up by a U-boat, which searched the area for two days, "but only corpses and wreckage were sighted".

REPLY FROM HITLER

The documents listed radio messages between the "Bismarck" and base. Shortly before midnight on May 26, the Fleet Commander signalled: "Ship unmanoeuvrable. We shall fight to the last shell" This evoked the reply from Hitler himself: "All Germany is at your side. Everything possible will be done. Your exemplary conduct will be an inspiration to our people".

The last signal from the doomed ship was at 07.10 hrs. on the 27th. It read "Send U-boat to save war diary".

The final radio to the "Bismarck" (at 13.22 hrs.) said: "Reuter reports "Bismarck" sunk. Report situation immediately". But there was no reply.

FOLLOW IN FOOTSTEPS OF PROPHET, SAYS SOUTH-FIELDS IMAM

LONDON, October 25. (Reuter): Muslims from all parts of Britain gathered today at the London Mosque, in the south-west London suburb of Southfields, to celebrate the festival of Eid-ul-Adha, heard the Imam, Dr. M. A. Bajwa, refer to the sufferings which, he said, Muslims in India and particularly those in Eastern Punjab were undergoing.

The Prophet Mohammed, he said had to undergo worse privations, but because he submitted his will completely to that of God, he triumphed over all his enemies in the end.

ARAB ARMY CHIEF MEETS MUFTI

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22 (Reuter): Former Arab rebel leader Fawzi-el-Kawukji—recently reported to have been appointed Commander of the "Arab Army for the liberation of Palestine" by the Arab League Council—today met the Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin-el-Husseini, and the President of Syria, Shukri Kouatly, in Damascus, according to a broadcast from the Near East Arab Radio station in Jerusalem.

The Arab leaders discussed the Palestine situation at a meeting at which the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, was also present, the Radio said.

POSTAL SERVICE CATERS LARGER PUBLIC

Rapid Progress Of Development Schemes

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

Rapid progress in implementing the Government of India's Postal Services Development Scheme has been made in the Province of Bombay.

In the last 18 months, new branch post offices have been opened at the rate of over 18 each month in villages. In addition, improved service or new services have been introduced into nearly 2,000 other villages.

The Government of India's Scheme aims at improving postal facilities where they exist and extending them to rural areas so that almost every village will have the benefit of regular communications with the outside world.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the Bombay Province, the Scheme has been in operation since April, 1946. From this date to Sept. 30, 1947, the Government of India have opened 328 branch post offices, mostly in villages having a population 2,000 and over. Frequency of postal services has been increased in 1,315 villages, while delivery of dak has been introduced into 776 hitherto "no dak" villages during the same period.

It is hoped to open 225 more branch offices, to accelerate frequency of postal service in 75 villages and to eliminate 1,200 "no dak" villages within the next 6 months.

URBAN AREAS

In urban areas, the object of the Scheme is to provide more sub-post offices so that the public would not have to travel long distances to transact postal business. It is also hoped to increase deliveries to three a day in every city having a population of 1 lakh and over.

Owing to lack of suitable accommodation, it has not been possible to proceed within the Scheme in urban areas at the rate of progress in villages. Four new sub-offices have been opened this year and 25 more are scheduled to be opened, if conditions permit, before March, 1948.

So far the Development Scheme is estimated to have benefited over 18 lakhs of people in Bombay Province by bringing postal facilities for the first time (i.e. opening of rural post offices) to over 7 lakhs of people, accelerated service to over 7 lakhs and dak delivery to about 4 lakhs of people.

C. P. REFUGEES IN BHOPAL TO GO BACK

BHOPAL, Oct. 25 (API): The Central Provinces Premier, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, and the Development Minister, Pandit D. P. Misra, who arrived here yesterday returned to Nagpur this morning after discussions with the Nawab of Bhopal, Raja Sir Oudhnarain Bisarya, Prime Minister of the State, and other senior State officials as well as with representatives of the refugees from the housed in Bairagarh Refugee camp, five miles from Bhopal. The Ministers were accompanied by the Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Interview on the conclusion of the discussions, the C.P. Premier said that the results of their mission had been very satisfactory.

Pandit D. P. Mishra, Development Minister, said that all reasonable assurances had been given to the representatives of citizens of the Province now in Bhopal, and as a result it was hoped that at least three-fourths of them would go back to their homes in various districts of the Province, and the remainder were also likely to follow suit.

Pandit Misra pointed out that representatives of the refugees had admitted that this exodus from the Province was due only to panic, and now that they had been given all possible assurances as regards protection of their life, honour and property, it was hoped that they would return to their homes.

TRAINING SOVIET CITIZENS

Communist Party's Huge Organisation; Inculcation Of Marxist Ideology

MOSCOW, Oct. 26, (Reuter): Great efforts are being made in the Soviet Union to keep the 193,000,000 citizens informed of all matters of Communist Policy, both internal and external, cables Don Dallas, Reuter's correspondent.

Party Chiefs supervise a tight educational structure aiming at enlightening the people on current national events and plans.

Each citizen must know why the Soviet man, publicised as "the pride of our times", is superior to the man of the bourgeois capitalist world, why culture in the capitalist world is degraded and vulgar, and why the old world of Capitalism and Imperialism is doomed.

Spearhead of all organisational and propaganda work is the closely-knit Communist Party with its organisation in factories, workshops, collective farms; offices and stores.

The job of training the Party and Soviet — Municipal — leaders, who must be the best informed people in the country, is entrusted to the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow — the "Communist University" of the Soviet Union.

The technicians and lecturing staff, men and women specially picked by the Higher Party Chiefs, include 13 Members of the Academy of Sciences, 60 professors and 32 lecturers.

STEN GUNS IN ARMS HAUL

Jubbulpore Police Recover Stolen Property In House Raid

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 25. (A.P.I.): Two new sten guns with 31 rounds of ammunition and 36 live grenades were recovered when the police, accompanied by the Deputy Superintendent of the Anti-corruption Department and a first class magistrate raided a house in Orriya Mohalla, Jubbulpore, today, states a press note.

Rahatali Kabadi, the owner of the House, and his son, Nawab Ali, were arrested.

One of the sten guns was identified as the property of the Jubbulpore Central Ordnance Depot and was stated to have been stolen along with some other firearms.

List Of Articles Banned For Export From Sind

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, October 23.

The Government of Sind have now published a comprehensive list of articles the export of which has been banned from the the Province. The list includes all kinds of building materials, sanitary goods and fittings, deodar wood, Hume pipes, G. I. and C. I. pipes, paints, all raw new fabricated ferrous (iron materials) agricultural machinery and implements, road making machinery steam, oil and Diesel engines, electric motors, generators, transformers and switchgears, all machinery including motor cars, motor trucks, motor cycles, cycles, except sewing machines in use, varnishes, all raw and new fabricated non-ferrous material excluding gold and silver, rubber goods excluding apparel, boots and shoes, teakwood, all surgical appliances and apparatus, optional spectacle lenses including glass for the manufacture thereof and ready-made spectacles, gunny bags, hessian cloth and jute twine-new or used, caustic soda, woollen articles and piecegoods, edible oils and vegetable oil products including animal ghee pharmaceutical drugs industrial and heavy chemicals, groundnuts and kopra and raw groundnut and kopra oil, paper including stationery articles made from paper, unsewn cotton cloth, sewing thread and yarn of all descriptions and soap of all descriptions.

It has also been announced that where by reason of temporary surplus or lack of need, requirement of ordinary trade, or transit trade, movement of the commodities listed above to places outside Sind is required special permits will be issued in deserving cases.

Why Did Britain Import U. S. Glass Marbles?

LONDON, October 25 (Reuter): Sir Stafford Cripps is to be questioned about the children's marbles shipped from the United States to Britain, it was learned today.

Conservative member, Sir Waldron Smithers, is to ask him in the House of Commons on November 4 why he has "allowed importation of 8,500 cases of children's glass marbles which arrived on "Queen Mary" at Southhompton on October 2 and what was the value of this consignment".

And don't forget your smile!
Remember to use Listerine Tooth Paste regularly twice a day to help keep your teeth clean and bright and your breath sweet and fresh. You owe it to yourself and your husband.
LISTERINE
TOOTH PASTE

Malicious Propaganda Against India And Pakistan

PANNIKAR QUOTES EXTRACTS FROM U. S. MAGAZINE

Will Refer Matter To Next Year's International Press Conference

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 26. (Reuter): India protested in the United Nations last night about the "great deal of false and often malicious propaganda" circulated about India and Pakistan.

Dr. K. M. Pannikar quoted two extracts from the American magazine 'Time" as examples, the one saying "India is what Macaulay called it, a 'decomposed society'"; and the other referring to Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah as "far too easy a villain. Conceivably an obsessed child of Mohamed, conceivably a man seized in his declining years by that most dangerous form of Satyagrahis which longs for naked power alone, Mr. Jinnah has beyond question done more than any other person in India to exacerbate the sores of communalism and to tease and torment their rawness purely to secure his nation and a torn body for India".

'SLANDEROUS REPORTS"

Dr. Pannikar, who was speaking before the General Assembly's Social Committee on a Yugoslav proposal calling for measures to prevent slanderous reports, said however, that he was opposed to limiting the rightful freedom of the Press.

"We cannot but look with suspicion on any proposal meant to limit the freedom of expression of those whose responsibility it is to inform and instruct the public".

He said it was impossible to bring the mischief of misinterpretation within the scope of any law without seriously endangering the valued privileges of public life.

When statesmen drew opposite conclusion from one same set of facts, it could not be expected that correspondents and editors would see things in the light which others desired.

GRAVE DANGER TO FREEDOM OF PRESS

"But freedom of the Press is different from the malicious propaganda of organised groups".

Another grave danger to Press freedom was in the "notorious tendency" to monopoly ownership of vast newspaper chains in many countries, including India.

Dr. Pannikar said the newsprint famine was another danger and asked of the United States:

"Is it not right that this country which so enthusiastically champions Press freedom, should make available to the rest of the world a fair proportion of the raw material for the great industry of manufacturing opinion?"

MENACE OF FILMS

He also protested about the menace of films which depicted every Sheik as "a cruel, lecherous man waiting to carry away the fair European damsel" and India as a land of "caparisoned elephants, jewelled potentates, fakirs and magicians". This tendency was mainly the result of ignorance, but its effect had been no less serious.

Dr. Pannikar announced that he would support the French proposal not to try to lay down measures for the problem now, but to refer to whole matter to next year's International Press Conference.

Demand For More Indian Nationals In U. N. Secretariat

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 25 (Reuter): India will intensify her attempt to have more nationals of India given appointments on the United Nations Secretariat when the question of the 'General Working of Secretariat" comes before the Budget Committee of the General Assembly, according to Dr. P. Pillai, permanent member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations.

Dr. Pillai said today: "There are only 10 Indians employed on the United Nations Secretariat at present. I consider it iniquitous that certain countries should have as much as one-third of the share of appointments in the Secretariat while other members States have not a single national there".

Dr. Pillai said he expected to receive support from "a good few" member States in the stand he proposed to take.

"The difficulty, of course, is that with the reduction in Budget Appropriations, the Secretary-General may not be able to create a sufficient number of new posts. Appointments that have already been 'sanctioned' are all filled by people some of whom have permanent contracts with the United Nations and others are only of a temporary nature. It is only when these temporary contracts are suspended that the Secretary-General will be able to recognise the claims of under-represented member-States.

"At least an assistant Secretary-General and one or two top-ranking officials should be recruited from India.

"We have excellently qualified staff available in our country and all that we ask is that our nationals be given a chance to show their mettle".

BATTLE OVER 'WAR-MONGERING'

Soviet-South African Bout In U. N. Political Committee

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 25 (Reuter). South Africa today opposed the Russian resolution on "war-mongering" in the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly and supported the Australian Amendment asking all countries to take steps to counter propaganda encouraging war and aggression.

In reply to a reference by Mr. Lawrence to a book entitled "Forced Labour in the Soviet Union" Dr. Dmitri Manuilsky (Ukraine) declared that Gen. Smuts, South African Prime Minister, had "mocked" the recommendation against racial discrimination made by the General Assembly last year.

"What Article of the Charter permits native workers to receive eight to 10 pounds less than Europeans?" he asked.

"What clause of the Charter permits Jim Crow compartments for persons of a different colour from Gen Smuts?

"No country in the world has such discrimination against Negroes".

Dr. Manuilsky concluded: "I agree with Mrs. Pandit, (India) that the colonial system is one of the possible reasons for a future world war".

Britain Asks Soviet To Withdraw Resolution

LAKE SUCCESS, October 25. (U.P.A.): Great Britain today denounced Russia for trying to indict the United States for war-mongering, and asserted in the Political Committee that the Soviets were shouting "war-monger" at the West, eigth years ago, in reply to attacks on the Soviet alliance with Nazi Germany.

Britain's Minister of State, Hector McNeil, called on the Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Vishinsky, to withdraw the Soviet resolution condemning the United States for war-mongering, and recommending "criminal punishment" for incitors of war talk.

On the Political Committee earlier, Evatt pleaded for passage of the Australian resolution, which does not attempt to bypass the issue, but focusses it properly by urging the governments to take measures to stop war propaganda.

McNeil said that Vishinsky poisoned atmosphere of the United Nations General Assembly with the warmongering resolution, making it almost impossible for any genuine United Nations steps in the very important field of dangerous propaganda.

In March, 1939, Stalin was calling Germany, Italy and Japan aggressor nations, McNeil said, and only a few months later—in October of the same year—Molotov blamed Britain and France for the war.

War-monger, McNeil, asserted, appears to be "someone whom Mr. Vishinsky doesn't like".

McNeil said that on the initiative of a member of the Soviet delegation, he had a conversation with him last night on the subject of war propaganda. "We were not able to reach close agreement, but I want to say, on behalf of my delegation, that we are always open to such approaches and we welcome them. I cannot say how strongly I deprecate the discourteous and irrelevant attack which, without warning, Mr Vishinsky launched yesterday on a friend and colleague, Sarpar, of Turkey...

"I want to say, in the friendliest fashion, that the documents which Vishinsky quoted from the archives of German Foreign Office, are undoubtedly, not the only documents uncovered when the victorious armies swept down upon the German capital. I want to say, in an equally friendly fashion, that we have some documents, but would never consider using them except in circumstances of great provocation and importance and would never use them against any power, without giving that power due notice".

India Allays South American Fears

"Not Too Closely Linked With Britain" To Give Her Extra Vote

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Talks are still proceeding between the Indian and South American delegations here concerning the election for the last seat in the Security Council.

It is understood from reliable sources that some South American delegations in discussions with Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the Indian delegate, raised certain objections against voting for India.

One objection is believed to be the fear, among Latin Americans, that India is too closely linked with Britain in the political sense, which would allegedly give Britain an extra vote in the Security Council.

India's reply is understood to have been strong in the emphasis that India is not a member of any "bloc" and is always prepared to vote on any issue according to its merits and in accordance primarily with the Indian standpoint.

Well-informed circles emphasise that although these conversations are going on, they do not necessarily indicate that some Latin American delegations are prepared to break their agreement with Russia and switch their vote from the Ukraine to India.

The election issue is expected to come up again about October 29.

MARSHALL PLAN TO BE MODIFIED

Harriman Committee To Hold Final Meeting On Nov. 5

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (Reuter):—Mr. Averell Harriman, United States Secretary of Commerce, and head of President Truman's Special Committee, which has been considering the Marshall Plan, said last night that the Committee had concluded that "some of the requests of European nations should be modified—some upwards and some downwards".

"In some cases, the requests will have to be reduced to accord with availabilities in the United States of the commodities requested," the statement said.

Mr. Harriman said the Committee had reached agreement on the leading issues in connection with the plan, as a result of examination of the report from the Paris Conference.

They had agreed to hold their final meeting on November 5 to approve a final report for submission to the President.

An authoritative spokesman said he did not think the report would make a recommendation regarding the overall magnitude of financial assistance to be given by the U.S. for the four-year period envisaged in the report of Paris Conference.

He thought the report would make recommendations regarding the extension of export controls and possible domestic legislation in the case of foodstuffs in the United States.

Hertzberg's New Job In U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Oct. 25, (Reuter): Mr. Sidney Hertzberg, member of the Executive Committee of the India League of America, has been appointed the regional representative in Asia and Australasia for the United Nations appeal for children.

Mr. Hertzberg will leave New York next month to seek the co-operation of Pakistan and India in this United Nations appeal.

He was a consultant of the American Famine Mission which visited India in June 1946.

U.S. Out To Liquidate Britain As World Power

Soviet Economist On Demand For Abandonment Of Preferential Tariffs System

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (Reuter): The prominent Soviet Economist, Eugene Varga, declared in the "New Times" to-day that the United States, systematically working for world supremacy, was out to liquidate Britain as a world Power.

DOUBLE ATTACK

"This is the object envisaged in particular by the demand that Britain abandon the system of Preferential Tariffs on the one hand, and by the plan for a West European Customs Union on the other", he wrote.

"American credit granted to Britain on condition that she abolish or substantially reduce the preferential tariffs would enable the United States to seize a still greater share of the Dominion and Colonial markets.

"And this, in turn, would mean the economic breakup of the British Empire, the end of Britain as a first-class power, her complete subordination to the United States, and in the long run her conversion into a 49th Overseas State of America.

"Britain's steadily increasing dependence on the United States is firing the hopes of the Americans. They are openly boasting of their ability to dictate to Britain not only in matters of foreign policy but also in matters of domestic policy, to decide what kind of British Government is worthy or unworthy of trust and to make the granting of new loans and credits to Britain dependent on that decision.

"Britain can really shake off her dependence upon America only by pursuing a consistent democratic and Socialist policy both domestic and foreign; only by real, not fictitious nationalisation of the key branches of British economy; only by curbing the veracious appetites of the British capitalists; only by working for a democratic peace and by a firm determination to build up friendly relations and develop economic ties not only with her dominions but also with the countries of Eastern Europe—first and foremost with the Soviet Union."

"AMERICAN PRESSURE"

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuter): Moscow radio, quoting "Pravda's" correspondent in Teheran, to-night blamed "American pressure" for the refusal of the Persian Parliament to ratify the 1946 agreement for joint Soviet-Persian exploitation of Persia's Northern oilfields.

"Progressive circles" in Persia, the radio stated, also held the Premier Ahmad Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, responsible for his "instructions" to Parliament.

"Ghavam's perfidy towards Soviet Union is causing discontent among democratic and all honest peoples throughout Persia", the radio declared.

Solution Of All Conflicts Through Non-Violence

Dr. Subbaroyan On India's 'Lesson To War-Stricken World'

TRICHY, Oct. 25 (API): Presiding over the prize distribution day of St. Joseph's College, this evening, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Home Minister of Madras, said: "We Indians have a lesson to teach this war stricken world. We have Mahatma Gandhi still with us. That lesson is one of peace and non-violence and the solution of international conflicts through arbitration and through methods of non-violence. If India is given her rightful place among the nations of the world, I feel certain that Gandhiji's lesson will go home and will be the torch-bearer not only of freedom in this country but of establishment of peace and goodwill among nations.

Dr. Subbaroyan regretted that the world had not yet learnt the lesson of the two wars. He referred to the struggle of the Viet Nam and the Indonesia for their freedom and said certain colonial powers still thought in terms of empire preferences and exploitation. But India had never been guilty of exploiting others. In the glory of India's past, Indians went abroad not for exploitation but to spread their culture and learning.

The Home Minister continued: "Without firing a single shot we have attained our freedom by following Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-violence. Let us all hope that Mahatma Gandhi, who has been described by no less a person than Lord Louis Mountbatten as the great architect of freedom, will live 125 years not because he is attached to his mortal body but because he has a lesson to teach this entire world".

Move For Eastern Bloc Of Arab States

BAGHDAD, Oct. 25 (Reuter): An 'Eastern bloc" of the Arab States, Turkey, Persia, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan is being discussed in political circles here as a means of defence of the Middle East and the Muslim world against future aggression.

Observers say that Soviet diplomats in these countries lost all the ground they had gained in the past seven years in the one hour which it took the Soviet representative to the United Nations to deliver his speech in support of partitioning Palestine into Arab and Jewish States.

Mustafa al Umari, Deputy President of the Iraqi Senate, said, "Neither the Americans nor the Soviets are really the guardians of peace. Any nation must depend on itself for freedom and independence.

"It is for the benefit of every Muslim and Arab to build the Eastern 'bloc' as a precautionary defence measure. I believe the Arab League will support establishing this bloc immediately for the safety of the Arab world".

Lohia On How To Create Work For All

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25. (A.P.I.): "The irksome distinction between Government servants and others in the matter of rehabilitation must go" says Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, in a statement. "The India Government", he adds "must prohibit all private chartering of planes on refugee work and assign planes in accordance with the needs of the areas and persons concerned whether rich or poor, a peasant or a government servant.

"Furthermore, employment exchanges are run along the old routine and a person has still to fill in his caste in the application form. The usual function of an employment exchange is to bring the employer and the employee together but the essential need today is to create new employment in hundreds of thousands by way of small stores and industries preferably of a semi-co-operative character"

Gandhiji's Message To Frontier Refugees

PESHAWAR, Oct. 25 (UPI): Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to the Hindu and Sikh refugees of the Frontier Province: "My advice is unalterable. They should remain where they are, if they are brave enough to die and, even in the act of dying, forgive the enemy. Unless they have assimilated this truth they should, of course, come away as soon as they can".

Indo-French Relationship

Early Diplomatic Exchange Not Likely

LONDON, Oct. 24, (I.P.A.): India House, when approached by I.P.A. refused comment regarding Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon's recent visit to Paris. Indian journalists question the secrecy veil which shrouds all diplomatic activities of the High Commissioner.

I.P.A. understands from reliable sources that Mr. Krishna Menon discussed three issues with the French Premier M. Paul Ramadier, and the French Foreign Minister M. Georges Bidault. Firstly, regarding the cessation of French possessions to the Indian Union, M. Ramadier, it is learnt, proved sympathetic, but the French Government is not likely to cede any part of French Empire, especially, after de Gaulle's recent victory in the municipal elections. Secondly, regarding Indian mediation in the Viet-Namh question, the French Government declined the offer. And, the third issue discussed was the settlement of diplomatic representation. It is believed that the French Government do not desire an early settlement of diplomatic relations between India and France on grounds that India Government shows friendly sympathy for the Viet-Namh. It is most likely that France and Pakistan may exchange Ambassadors, since, neither the Viet-Namh issue, nor the French settlements, clouds diplomatic representation in this case.

ANOTHER VERSION

PARIS, Oct. 24, (U.P.A.): The first steps for establishment of formal diplomatic relations between France and India have already been taken, according to a French Foreign Office spokesman.

V. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner, visited Paris earlier this week and discussed the opening of an Indian Embassy and lay the ground work for future relations, the spokesman said.

Conference Of Educational Associations At Rewa

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 25, (API): The 23rd Annual Conference of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations will be held in the last week of December from 28th to 31st at Rewa, Rewa State says Mr. M. S. Kotishwaran General Secretary in a press communication.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University, Benares, will preside over the Conference.

The special topics for the General Conference are "Social Security and Teachers" and "Education for a Free India."

Rs. 60,000 Reward For Stolen Diamonds

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 23: A reward of £4,500 or about Rs. 60,000 has been announced for the trace of two parcels of diamonds which were in transit from Amsterdam to Batavia and which were found missing at Karachi Airport on the 3rd of July last. Both the Parcels were registered and all efforts to trace them have met with no success uptil now.

HO-CHI-MINH IN ANNAM?

PARIS, Oct. 25 (Reuter): The Government of Dr. Ho-Chi-Minh, Premier of the Viet-Namese Republic, may have gone from Tonking to Annam, second and more southerly Viet-Nam Province, according to unofficial indications quoted by Agence France Presse from Saigon today.

Viet Nam Radio had been off the air for some time, the despatch said. It added that Dr. Ho Chi Minh and several of his chief supporters originally lived near Vinh, in northern Annam, about 150 miles south of Hanoi, the Tonking capital.

It was believed that Viet Nam secret agents were now operating in Siam, which lies close to the Annamite border, and that by residing in Annam Dr. Ho Chi Minh could more easily visit Siam where it was asserted he had a growing band of followers.

LISTOWELL'S TRIBUTE TO LYTTON

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Lord Listowel, Secretary of State for Burma, said in tribute today that Lord Lytton, who died yesterday, "will be remembered in India as an outstanding Provincial Governor who discharged his many responsibilities in a liberal and progressive spirit.

"His personal qualities earned him popularity and respect among all associated with his Governorship".

Mr. L. S. Amery, former Secretary of State for India and Burma, said: "He brought to his duties at the India Office in Calcutta and in Simla, an inherited imaginative insight into the romance of India's past and future, and a genuine and enduring sympathy for the people among whom his work was cast".

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 25.

December	32.79
January nominal	32.77
March	33.01
May	32.91
July	32.02
October	29.60
December bid	29.25
March nominal	28.90
Middling Spot	83.27

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 25.

December	32.78
March	33.05
May	32.94
July	32.01
October bid	29.58
Middling Spot	32.40

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, Oct. 25.

December 2.97-1/4 to 2.97-1/2.
March 2.92-1/2 asked.
May 2.83 to 2.83-1/2.
July 2.49-1/4 to 2.49-1/2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

American Telephone and Telegraph	158
Amerex Holding Co.	30-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	38-3/8
Chase National Bank	36-1/4
Sinclair Oil	16
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. bid	52
General Electric Co.	70
General Motors	59-1/4
Ingersol Rand bid	133
International Nickel	26-1/4
National City Bank of New York	40-3/4
New York Central Rail Road	14-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-1/4
Texas Corporation	58-5/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	107
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. bid	47 1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	74-7/8
Western Union Telegraph	24-1/4

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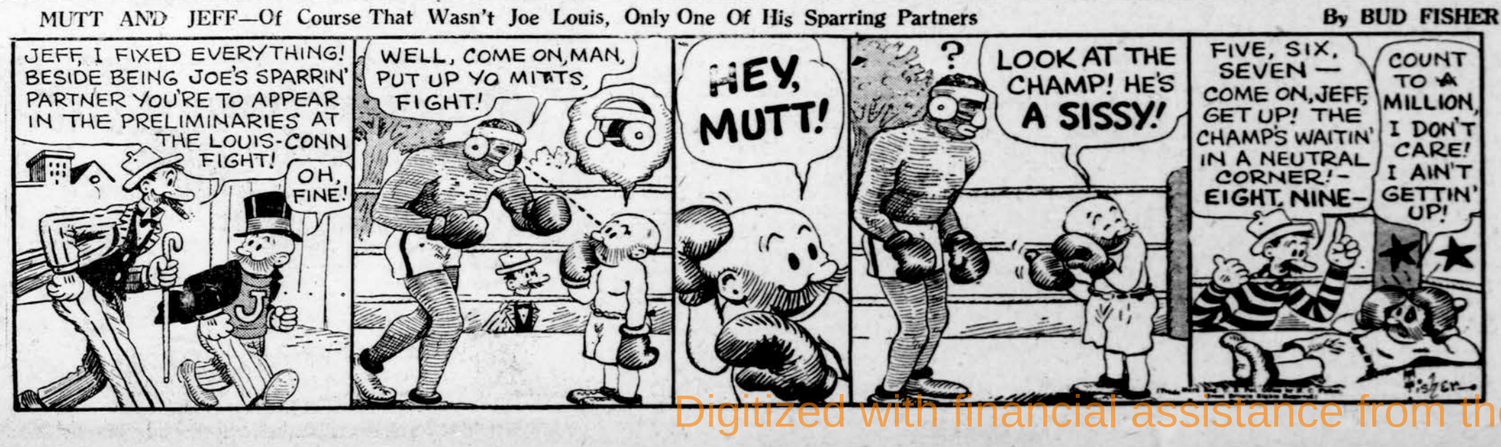
MUTT AND JEFF—Of Course That Wasn't Joe Louis, Only One Of His Sparring Partners — By BUD FISHER


JEFF, I FIXED EVERYTHING! BESIDE BEING JOE'S SPARRIN' PARTNER YOU'RE TO APPEAR IN THE PRELIMINARIES AT THE LOUIS-CONN FIGHT!
OH, FINE!
WELL, COME ON, MAN, PUT UP YO MITTS, FIGHT!
HEY, MUTT!
?
LOOK AT THE CHAMP! HE'S A SISSY!
FIVE, SIX, SEVEN — COME ON, JEFF, GET UP! THE CHAMP'S WAITIN' IN A NEUTRAL CORNER! - EIGHT, NINE-
COUNT TO A MILLION, I DON'T CARE! I AIN'T GETTIN' UP!

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Wanted one Gujarati knowing graduate B.T., S.T.C., with English, Gujarati and/or History and 2 Marathi knowing teachers B.T.s, S.T.C.s T.D.s for a suburban high school. Apply with testimonials stating subjects and salary expected, to Box No. 5810, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted two qualified Sisters with experience in Maternity and Operation Theatre Work for the Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., Tatanagar, on graded salary of Rs. 100-10-170 and usual allowances, annual bonus, etc. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer. (5780)

Wanted a highly qualified and experienced Assistant Electrical Engineer for a big Textile Mills totally electrically driven. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to Box. No. 5769B "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a highly qualified and experienced Assistant Mechanical Engineer for a big Textile Mills. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to Box No. 5769A "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a highly qualified and experienced Chief Engineer for a big Textile Mills, totally electrically driven, salary no consideration, free quarters provided Gentlemen with cotton mill experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to Box No 5769 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted applications from candidates for posts of four temporary Junior Testers up to 31st March, 1948, at Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay. Pay Rs. 100/- per month in the grade of Rs. 85-5-100-E.B.-10-150-E.B.-10-280, with allowances as admissible. Minimum qualification—B.Sc. of any Indian University with Physics and Chemistry. Experience in Textile Testing will be an additional qualification. Application stating age, qualification, etc., with copies of testimonials should reach the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Post Box No. 1002, Bombay, before the 4th November, 1947. (5760)

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

A big Industrial Company requires large Godown or Open Space for storing Heavy Iron and Steel Materials and machinery, etc. Please write giving size, location and terms to Box No. 5768 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Admissions—October Batch—Davar's College of Commerce. A special batch is being enrolled this Session for all Professional Diploma Courses of Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants and General Commerce. Education personal or postal. 51, Esplanade Road. (7287)

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Businessman requires Finance on security if possible personal. Apply Box No. 7257, "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12 Chowringhee Square. Calcutta (1682)

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Wanted immediately following machinery Brand New or slightly used but in very good condition. Apply with lowest offer to the Dewan Saheb, Dhrangadhra State. (1) Diesel generating set A.C. 300 B.H.P. coupled with Alternator. (2) Alternator 125 K.V.A. 750 R.P.M. (3) Rotary Convertor 50 K.V.A. (4) Alternator 50 K.V.A. 1000 R.P.M. (5) Alternators of 180 and 120 K.W. 375 R.P.M. All the above machinery should be with their control pannel and of 3 phase, 50 cycles, 400|250 Volts. 5761

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi.
Dated the 20th October, 1947.

TENDER ENQUIRY.
No. E/532.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply to the Defence Services during the period December, 1947 to April, 1948.

(i) 800 tons milk ghee (blended) from the markets in areas other than Madras and Bombay Provinces at the Military Ghee Centre, Agra and

(ii) 800 tons milk ghee (blended) from the markets in Madras Province at the Military Ghee Centre, Bangalore (Krishnarajapuram). The prices quoted should be for ghee blended at the Centres to the standard indicated in R.I.A.S.C. Specification No. 76 (New Series) for ghee and processed according to instructions issued by the Chief Director of Purchase. Till the ghee is inspected and accepted it will remain at the risk and cost of the contractor.

Applications for tender forms giving full particulars of supply would be received upto 4 P.M. on 10-11-1947.

The price of each tender form containing full particulars and the condition of supply is Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) which is not refundable. Payment should be made either in cash or by money order (Cheques will not be accepted) to the Chief Director of Purchase, Food Ministry, Jamnagar House, New Delhi quoting Tender No E/532 and remitter's full address on the coupon. The tender forms are not transferable.

Tenders must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 25,000/- in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase by Demand Draft on Reserve Bank of India or Imperial Bank of India. The money will be forfeited in full, should the tenderers resile from his tender or in the event of the tender being accepted fail to furnish security deposit by due date. It will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers but Government shall not be liable for payment of any interest thereon If the tender is accepted the earnest money may be adjusted towards part payment of security deposit required to be deposited. Tenders without earnest money will not be considered.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit within a week of the Acceptance of the Tender Rs. 1 lac as security in respect of the Supply of ghee at any one of the two Centres or Rs. 2 lacs in respect of the supply at both the Centres. This should be deposited in Currency Notes, Demand Draft on the Imperial Bank of India or Scheduled Bank, or Treasury or Imperial Bank of India receip or Promissory Notes at market value, Post-Office Cash and Defence Savings Certificates at conversion value, endorsed in favour of the Deputy Accountant General (Food) New Delhi.

Tenders will be received upto 4 P.M. on 28-11-1947.

5791

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following posts to work in rural areas.

LADY HEALTH VISITORS
Pay Rs. 75-10/2-175.

MIDWIVES
Pay Rs. 50-5-70.

TRAINED DAI
Pay Rs. 30-2-50.

The Staff is eligible for Dearness Allowance and Interim relief pay, as sanctioned by Government from time to time. The posts are temporary for the present. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, Caste, Sub-Caste, place of domicile and previous experience, should reach the Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Poona 1, not later than 10th November, 1947. Copies of Domicile and Date of birth Certificates should be enclosed with the application.

The candidates will have to come to interview at their own expenses

5741

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE RE-INVITED from the approved contractors of the C.P.W.D. for the work "A|A to the existing buildings to provide a Yellow fever Hospital at Santa Cruz Airfield at an estimated cost of Rs. 58,000|-.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 30-10-47 and opened on the same day at 12-30 P.M.

Tender forms can be purchased during the office hours from the office of the undersigned on a payment of Rs. 5|4|- upto 29-10-47.

Tender containing any additional condition shall not be considered.

I. S. CHOPRA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division No. 1.,
Commerce House, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.
(5794)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted for Shipment—Human-Hair of all colours and lengths, 18" and above. Quote price F.O.B. Bombay to N. K. Law & Co., 4, Palit Street, Calcutta. 7293

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE M.S.M. & S.I. RAILWAYS
JOINT SERVICE COMMISSION, MADRAS

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts on the M.S.M. and S.I. Railways. All appointments are temporary in the first instance.

2. Details regarding approximate number of vacancies available, Communal Reservation, Pay, Qualifications, Age Limit, etc. are given below for each category. In the case of applications from Scheduled Caste candidates, the upper age limit will be three years more than that specified below against each category. The following abbreviations have been used:—

N. B. for Non-Brahmin Hindu.
A. I. for Anglo-Indian or Domiciled European.
B. for Brahmin.
M. for Muslim.
S. C. for Scheduled Caste Hindu.
O. M. C. for other Minority Communities. i.e. Indian Christian, Parsee or Sikh.

3. QUALIFICATIONS:
"Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent" means:—
(i) Candidates who are declared eligible for College Course and/or Public Service;
or (ii) Passed Junior Cambridge or European Middle School;
or (iii) Matriculation; or Army, Navy or Air Force Certificates declared by the Government as equal to Matriculation."

FOR M. & S. M. RAILWAY

Category 1. APPRENTICE FIREMEN—16.
N. B. 8, B. 1, S. C. 3, M. 3, O. M. C. 1. Pay Rs. 27-1½-30. Passed S.S.L.C. or Equivalent. Height 5 Ft. 5 in. Eye sight normal without glasses. CANDIDATES RESIDING IN OR NEAR THE AREA SERVED BY THE HUBLI RAILWAY DISTRICT ONLY are required. Age 16 to 20 years on 1-11-1947.

Category II. DRAFTSMEN-SURVEYORS—30.
N. B. 8, S. C. 6, M. 6, A. I. 6, O. M. C. 4. Pay according to qualifications; B. E. Rs. 155/- fixed; Diploma holders of Engineering College Rs. 140/- fixed; Upper Subordinates/L. C. Es. Rs. 100/- fixed; Lower Surbordinates Rs. 62-8-0 fixed. Age 18 to 24 years on 1-11-1947.

Category III. SUPERVISORS—10.
N. B. 5, M. 2, S. C. 2, O.M.C. 1. Upper Subordinates or L.C.Es. of the Engineering College, Guindy or Lower Subordinates with adequate experience. Pay according to qualifications and experience in one of the four grades (a) Rs. 125/- (b) Rs. 110/- (c) Rs. 100/- (d) Rs. 76-3-91. Age 18 to 24 years on 1-11-1947. Age may be relaxed up to 30 years in the case of experienced candidates.

Category IV. ESTIMATOR—2.
M. 1, S. C. 1. Pay Rs. 73-3-91. Candidates must have passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent and possess a Diploma in Electrical Engineering of a recognised Technical Institute. An Electrical Engineering degree or B.Sc. degree with Electrical Engineering as optional subject will be preferred. Candidates should also possess 2 years' practical experience in an Electrical firm or department either as an Estimator or as a Supervisor. No age restriction for qualified candidates.

Category V. HINDUSTANI MUNSHI—2.
Unreserved. Pay Rs. 40-2½-50. Candidates must have passed S.S.L.C. or Matriculation, possess Secondary Grade T.T.C. and must be capable of teaching Hindustani up to Standard IV in Arabic and Devanagari Scripts. No strict age limit but those under 40 years of age preferred.

Category VI. ASST. SCHOOL MISTRESSES—8.
A. I. only. Pay Rs. 70-2½-85 Should possess European High School or S.S.L.C. and Middle Grade Teachers' Training or Secondary Grade Teachers' Training Certificate. Preference to those with Needle Work, Domestic Science, Physical Training or Music Certificates. No strict age limit, but those below 40 on 1-11-1947 and without encumbrances preferred.

Category VII. PROOF READER—1.
Unreserved. Pay Rs. 35-2½-70 Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent, with minimum of 3 years' experience in examining proofs in English and Telugu. Must be a Licentiate in Printing Technology of the Government School of Technology. Age below 25 years on 1-11-1947.

Category VII (A). FOREMAN (RAILWAY CLOTHING FACTORY, PERMABUR)—1.
Unreserved. Pay Rs. 250/- fixed. Must have studied up to S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Candidates must be fully qualified tailors and cutters and capable of supervising bulk manufacture of all types of garments by machine bulk cutting. He must also be capable of designing, revising, and handcutting special size garments from seli measurement forms. The foreman should have ability to control the staff and the general work of the clothing factory. Age between 35 and 40 years on 1-11-1947. Selected candidate must occupy Railway Quarters, if available, subject to payment of rent at 10% of Salary.

FOR S. I. RAILWAY

Category VIII.—SUB-INSPECTOR GRADE II—32.
N. B. 15, B. 5, S. C. 6, M. 4, A. I. 2. Pay Rs. 50-2½-75. Lower Subordinates or Ex-Military personnel who have served as Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors in the Army and who possess the minimum Educational qualifications, i.e. passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent Age 20 to 25 years on 1-11-1947. Maximum age 26, years for Lower Subordinates.

Category IX. DRAFTSMEN HIGHER—4.
N. B. 1, M. 1, A. I. 1, S. C. 1. Pay Rs. 100/- in the scale of Rs. 75-5-100. Upper Subordinates or L.C.Es. Men with previous experience or Surveyors preferred. Age 20 to 26 years on 1-11-1947.

Category X. DRAFTSMEN LOWER 29.
N. B. 10, S. C. 7, M. 4, A. I. 4, O. M. C. 4. Pay Rs. 50-2½-75. Lower Subordinates or men with Lower Engineering Technical Qualifications. Age 20—26 years on 1-11-1947.

Category XI.—PROBATIONARY SUB-INSPECTORS—1 (S.C.).
Pay Rs. 40/- in the scale of Rs. 40/-5/2-60. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent with 45% marks in English. Age not more than 25 years on 1-11-1947.
For the above four categories the period of actual war service, if any, will be deducted from the actual age of the candidates concerned.

Category XII.—PROBATIONARY RELIEVING CLERKS—120.
N. B. 50, B. 20, S. C. 20, M. 10, A. I. 10, O. M. C. 10. Pay Rs. 30/- during training and Rs. 35/- fixed thereafter. Age between 18 and 25 years on 1-11-1947. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Eyesight normal without glasses

Category XIII. ROUTINE GRADE CLERKS—50.
S. C. 30, A. I. 20. Pay Rs. 35-35½-1½-40. Passed S.S.L.C. or Equivalent. Those with Typewriting qualifications preferred. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-11-1947.

Category XIV. SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON—1 (S.C.).
Pay Rs. 75-5-150. L.M.P., D.M.S or Equivalent qualifications or Higher. Medical Graduates if selected will be given a higher starting salary in the scale. Age not more than 30 years on 1-11-1947 Free Railway Quarters will be provided, if available.

Category XV. ASSISTANT SCHOOL MISTRESSES—3.
Anglo-Indians only and should be unmarried. Pay Rs. 70-2½-85. Middle-grade or Higher Grade trained with Certificate in Music. Experience in P. T. and Needle work essential. Those possessing domestic Science Certificate and actual experience of Middle or Higher Grade teaching will be preferred. Age below 40 years on 1-11-1947.

Category XVI. COMPOUNDERS 4.
S. C. 2. M. 1. A. I. 1. Pay Rs. 35-35½-1½-40. Age not more than 30 years on 1-11-1947. Candidates must possess a certificate of training and proficiency in dispensing granted by a recognised Government authority.

Category XVII. PROBATIONARY FIREMEN—8.
N. B. 6, M. 1, S. C. 1. Pay Rs. 35/- during training and Rs. 35-2½-40 thereafter. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Height 5 ft. 5 in. Eyesight normal without glasses. Age 18 to 24 years on 1-11-1947.

Category XVIII. ASSISTANT WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDENT—1.
N. B. only. Pay Rs. 44-4/2-60. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Must have passed the Sanitary Inspectors' Test and must have had at least one year's experience in water purification, chlorination and filter operation. Age below 30 years on 1-11-1947.

Category XIX. MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN—1 (Muslim).
Pay Rs. 35-35½-1½-40. Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Must have also passed the Madras Trade School Mechanical Engineering Examination or equivalent. Age 18 to 25 years on 1-11-1947.

Category XX. STATION INSPECTRESSES—3.
B. or N. B. 1, S. C. 1, M. 1. Pay Rs. 140/- fixed. Passed Intermediate or European High School Examination. Age between 25 and 35 years on 1-11-1947. Candidates should be able to converse in Tamil and Hindi. Knowledge of Malayalam is desirable. Those who have served as W.A.C.(I)s will be given preference.

4. In addition to pay detailed above for each category, Dearness Allowance under the rules and an Interim Relief of Rs. 4-8-0 p.m. (for so long as it is sanctioned) will be admissible. The scales of pay are likely to be revised on the basis of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations.

5. Applications should be made on the prescribed form obtainable at a cost of Re. 1/- from the Secretary, M.S.M. & S.I. Railways Joint Service Commission, 53, Gangadhareshwarar Koil St., Vepery, Madras 7, by writing to him by POST so as to reach him on or before 13-11-1947, enclosing a sufficiently stamped self-addressed envelope and a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rupee one, payable to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras. Requisitions for application forms and correspondence on the subject, should be addressed to the Secretary, M.S.M. & S.I. Railways Joint Service Commission and not to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway. If addressed to the latter, application forms will not be supplied. Also, money orders should not, under any circumstances, be sent when applying for application forms. Scheduled Caste candidates who are Hindus, need only send four one anna postage stamps in place of the crossed Indian Postal Order for Rupee One.

6. Ex-Servicemen can obtain application forms from the nearest Employment Office in Madras Presidency by tendering a Postal Order for one Rupee endorsed to the Paymaster and Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras. They must also send their application through the same office.

7. The applicant must clearly specify on his application form the category of the post applied for and the advertisement number. On completion, the application form must be sent by post to the Secretary, so as to reach him on or before 20-11-1947.

8. Unselected candidates will not be informed of the result of their applications. Letters from candidates asking for further information regarding their applications will not be replied to.

(5799)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of pure buffaloe's milk for one year from 1-3-1948 to the Arthur Road Hospital, including Nurses' Mess, Maratha Hospital, K.E.M. Hospital, including Nurses' Mess, etc. Municipal Hospital at Sion, Ramesh Premchand Tuberculosis Hospital at Sewree, five Maternity Homes, Turner Sanatorium, Victoria Gardens, Eye Hospital at Kamathipura, and Nair Hospital including Nurses' Mess, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on Wednesday, 5th November, 1947, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.).

About 1,200 seers of milk per day will be required and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily to the institutions. The milk should contain not less than 7% of fat and 9% of solids other than fat.

Tender forms will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2/- by the Undersigned, from whom further information can be obtained.

The tender deposit to be paid with the tender is Rs. 6,000/- only.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
B. R. MASTER,
Ag. Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Dept.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23-10-47.
8505

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

Gokhale Road (South)
P.O. Box 5513, Bombay, 14

CIRCULAR

THE SHAREHOLDERS of this Company are hereby informed that according to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 22-10-1947:—

(1) The latest date of payment of application money for the new Preference Shares which was fixed as 5th November, 1947 has been extended to 31st December, 1947.

(2) Interest as dividend on the Preference Shares which was fixed to accrue as from 1-12-1947 will, for the above reason, begin to accrue as from the 1st of January, 1948.

By order of the
Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
S. T. & Agents.
23rd Oct., 1947.
(5808)

FOR SALE

A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, situated in the central part of the City in Byculla District in the midst of Mills and Factory area, suitable for any business, trade, or for a Factory, Workshop, etc. and fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 1,600/-. The land measures about 5,000 sq. yds., with a Factory Building occupying about 2,500 sq. yds. the rest being vacant land for further expansion. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 5804, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 25 Share Certificates of the above Company Nos. 2211967-91 standing in the name of Mr. Natvarlal Mohanlal Shah have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Registered Office of the Company, Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within 8 days from hereof, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to the abovenamed.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
27-10-47.
5807

SANITARY INSPECTORS CLASS, POONA.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE NEXT SESSION of the Government of Bombay Sanitary Inspector's class will commence on 2nd January 1948. The duration of the course is 5 months. There are 50 vacancies of which 38 are reserved for ex-servicemen. Ex-servicemen will be granted a scholarship of Rs. 40|- p.m. and certain other concessions laid down by Government on condition that they agree to Government for 5 years if required.

Applications stating full name, address, date and place of birth and Educational Qualifications should be sent to the Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District Poona, No. 1 so as to reach him not later than 20th November 1947.

Ex-servicemen should send their applications through the Manager, Employment Exchange of the Divisions or through the President, District Soldiers, sailors and Airmens Board of the District.

Age limit:—Not less than 18 years and not more than 23 (advanced class) or 26 (intermediate and backward class).

(5800)

WANTED

WANTED a GENERAL MANAGER for the Bhaskar Insurance Co., Ltd., Gauhati on a salary of Rs 700/- to Rs. 1000/- per month according to qualifications to be based on a reasonable guaranteed business to be fixed at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Applications with credentials from candidates preferably from those who are Assamese with at least 5 years' experience in the Head Office of a reputed Life Assurance Company are to reach the Company's Head Office at Gauhati on or before the 30th. November, 1947.

THE BHASKAR INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Cauhati (Assam).
(5783)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court on the 2nd floor, Room No. 46, on Monday the 27th October, 1947 at 10-45 A. M. (S. T.)

Bombay, 23rd October, 1947.
(Mrs.) MITHAN J. LAM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
(5784)

NOTICE

A VACANCY exists for the post of General Manager, Indian Naval Canteen Service, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 700-30-1000 and allowances applicable to Central Government servants.

Only candidates with at least 4 years' practical experience of wholesale and retail services canteen administration need apply.

Applications together with copies of testimonials should reach the Secretary, Indian Naval Canteen Control Board, Naval Headquarters (India), New Delhi, not later than 15-11-47.

Other qualifications being equal preference will be given to released officers of the Armed Forces with first class service records.

Candidates must be prepared to appear for interview in New Delhi at their own expense.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty not later than 1-12-47.

5812

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1947|48.

SEASON TICKETS will be sold on payment at the Turf Club Office, Mahaluxmi, on week days between 10-00 A. M. and 3-00 P. M. from 3rd November, 1947, onwards and at the Gates during races.

Prices of admission (inclusive of Entertainment Tax) for the whole Season, exclusive of Hospital and Charity Race Days:—

Member	Rs. 80/-
Lady Member	Rs. 40/-
Non-Member	Rs. 80/-
Lady Non-Member	Rs. 40/-

The tickets are non-transferable and are subject to Rules and Regulations of this Club.

DAY TICKETS.
MEMBERS AND 1ST ENCLOSURES.

Gentleman	Rs. 5/-
Lady	Rs. 3/-

2ND ENCLOSURE

Admission	Rs. 3/-

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.
(RIGHTS OF ADMISSION RESERVED).
(5793)

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 751 of 1947

JOHN ABRAHAM JUDAH CASSIER ..... Plaintiff
vs.
JACOB SADIK CHARIKAR ..... Defendant

WHEREAS in pursuance of Order dated 22nd August, 1947, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court has been directed to sell by Public Auction the property of the Defendant abovenamed, situate at Varsoli in Taluka District Kolaba, bearing S. No. 142, Hissa No. 10.

PURSUANT to the said Order notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the said property that they should on or before 17th November, 1947, lodge in my Office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. I hereby request all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on the 20th day of November, 1947, at 3 P.M. for adjudicating upon the said rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1947.

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR,
Commissioner.
5806

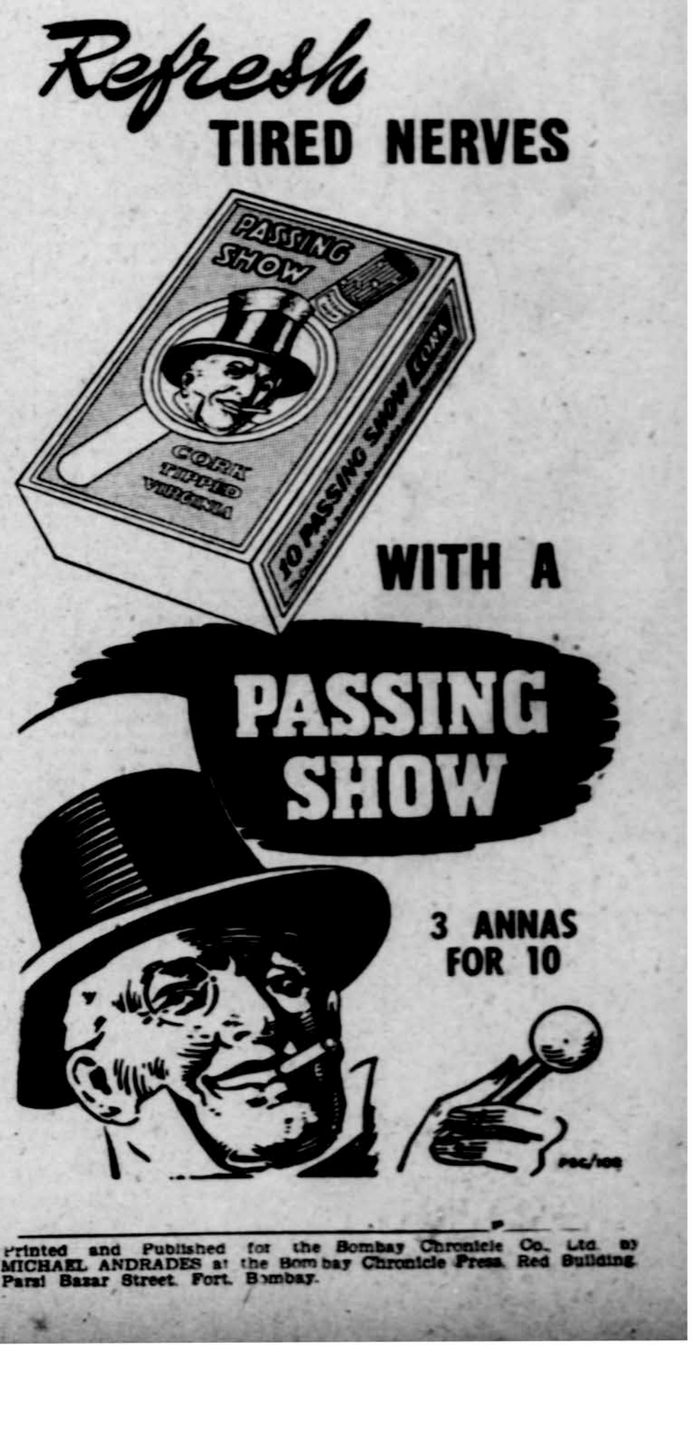
AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of about 3,000 Yds. Rayon Satin Printed, size 40-41" American, on THURSDAY, 30th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from M|s. K. Hasharam & Co. and on a|c and at the risk of Tolaram's (Colaba, Causeway Road), the defaulting purchasers.
Terms: 25 % cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE of about Ten thousand Electric Bulbs of Well-known English Makers such as Osram, Mazdar, Siemens etc., for Motor Car and light decoration, on THURSDAY, 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from the Office Concerned.
Terms: 25% cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

USE
MADRAS FAMOUS GENUINE SNUFF
Manufactured by
S. GOVINDASWAMY NAIDU & CO.
24, Arimuthu Maistry St.,
Choolai, MADRAS 7



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